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BURMA GAZETTEER

HENZADA DISTRICT

VOLUME A

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COMPILED BY

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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

Physical Description.

CHAPTER II.

History and Archæology.

PART I.—EARLY HISTORY UP TO 1753 A.D.

PART II.—HISTORY IN BURMESE TIMES.

PART III.—MODERN HISTORY FROM 1824.

PART IV.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

CHAPTER III.

The People.

CHAPTER IV.

Agriculture, Embankments and Fisheries.

CHAPTER V.

Forests and Minerals.

CHAPTER VI.

Occupations and Trade.

CHAPTER VII.

Means of Communication.

CHAPTER VIII.

CHAPTER IX.

General Administration.

CHAPTER X.

Revenue Administration.

PAGES

CHAPTER XI.

Local Self-Government.

CHAPTER XII.

Education.

CHAPTER XIII.

Public Health.

CHAPTER XIV.

Minor Articles

APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX III.

APPENDIX IV.

THE

HENZADA DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.

Physical Description.

The District of Henzada lies between latitude 17° 20′ and 18° 31′ north and longitude 94° 48′ and 95° 47′ east, with an area of 2,870 square miles. It is situated almost entirely on the bank of the Irrawaddy, between that river and the long mountain range which is one of the most salient features of the geography of Burma—called the Arakan Yomas. In the extreme south-east of the district however it extends over a small area on the east bank of the river. Henzada is the most northerly district of the Irrawaddy Division of Lower Burma, lying at the head of the Delta. It is irregularly wedgelike in shape, the northernmost corner being at Akauktaung, a spur of the Arakan Yomas, touching the Irrawaddy twenty-four miles above Myanaung, while the broad base in the south impinges on the northern edges of the Bassein and Ma-ubin Districts. On the north it is bounded by the Prome District, on the south by Bassein and Ma-ubin, on the west throughout its whole length by the Arakan Yomas, on the other side of which lies the district of Sandoway, while on the east it is separated by the Irrawaddy from Tharrawaddy, excepting for that small part on the east bank or the river already mentioned, which is contiguous to Tharrawaddy District on the east, and Insein District on the south-east. The northern boundary between Henzada and Prome Districts leaves the Irrawaddy at Akauktaung in latitude 18° 31′ north, and follows the Thayetmyaung chaung in a southerly direction; thence it goes nearly due south to the Tazaunggyi spur, then westwards along that spur to the Arakan Yoma mountains, which it strikes in about latitude 18° 23′ north.

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The southern boundary dividing Henzada from Ma-ubin District leaves the district of Insein in latitude 17° 20′

north, near the village of Udo, and running first north-west and then south-west across inundated country for about six miles, crosses the Irrawaddy, and proceeds in a generally westerly direction along the Aingchaung creek, until it crosses the Henzada-Ngathainggyaung road to the west of Mezaligon village. From this point it is the boundary between Henzada and Bassein Districts. From here it trends west by north along the Daga river to the Thi In, where it turns south following the Yenauk chaung for about two miles, until it crosses the Yenauk-Zinbyungon cart road. After this it goes west to Bokchaung village, through the middle of which it passes, and crossing the Ngawun river follows the west bank as far as the Kyauk-chaung creek. Two miles above this it debouches along a small tributary called the Kyat chaung, as far as the source of the latter in the Arakan Yomas.

The western boundary is formed by the Arakan Yoma range, which varies from an altitude of two to about four thousand feet. The eastern boundary is an arbitrary line down the Irrawaddy river framed for the sake of administrative convenience so as to exclude or include certain large islands existing at the present time, but always liable to shift or disappear. As at present constituted this line excludes some large islands north of Kyangin, but includes all other large ones as far as a point about one mile north of Thadukyaung village on the east bank. Here the boundary stretches eastwards into Tharrawaddy District for about four miles and then runs more or less parallel to the river at about five miles distance from it along a line in the main artificial, but roughly dividing the inundated lands along the river bank from the more inland *kwins* of Tharrawaddy. At the east corner of the Chaung-In, this line becomes the boundary between the districts of Insein and Henzada, and continues first west and then south to Udo village.

History of the Constitution of the District—Area. Henzada, as a district, province, or unit of administration has only existed since the introduction of British Government. The area of the district has varied extensively at different times, but, with the exception of the greater part of Lemyethna Township (which was taken from Bassein District and added to Henzada in 1890), the present district of Henzada has always formed a homogeneous unit (as is necessitated by its geographical position), to which parts of what are now other districts were successively added and removed. In 1853, after the annexation of the province of Pegu, what is now Henzada District was part of the district

of Sarawa (Tharrawaw), consisting of most of the present districts of Henzada and Tharrawaddy, and including also the major part of the present Danubyu Township of Ma-ubin District. This was very shortly afterwards divided into two districts, Henzada and Tharrawaddy, which were subsequently united in 1861, when the headquarters were moved from Henzada to Myanaung, then nearly as large a town as Henzada, and the title of the district was changed to the latter name. A trigonometrical survey was made in 1862-63 which determined the area of the district at 4,150 square miles. In 1870 the headquarters were retransferred to Henzada, but the district did not apparently reassume its old official designation until 1873-74, three years later, so that the change was probably only a tentative one at first.

In 1873 the Thonze circle was added bringing up the area to 4,414 square miles,—and in 1875 the Danubyu Township was taken from it and added to others to form Thongwa—now Ma-ubin District. The district then consisted of 4,047 square miles. Later in 1878-79 Tharrawaddy was again made into a separate district and the area was reduced by more than one-half to 1,948 square miles. No further change was made until 1890, when Lemyethna Township was transferred from the district of Bassein to that of Henzada. Since then any changes that have been made have been due to either minor redistributions of township boundaries on district borders, or to more exact survey. The present area of the district is about 2,870 square miles.

Gener[al] Descri[p]tion, Scene[ry], Natur[al] Chara[c]teristi[cs]

Henzada forms part of the Delta or Irrawaddy Division for administrative purposes, but the configuration of the country and the scenery in no way resemble the true Delta, with its maze of tidal creeks and mangrove jungles. The south of the district is one large low-lying plain, lying between the Irrawaddy and the Arakan Yomas. In the north of the district numerous ranges of foothills stretch eastwards from the main line of the Yomas far into the plains. Further south, the Irrawaddy sends off a large effluent, the Ngawun, which finds a separate outlet to the sea. Until modern times both the Ngawun and the Irrawaddy plains were flooded deeply in the height of the rains but the greater part of the area included between the Ngawun and Irrawaddy, as well as the large plain between the Irrawaddy and the Yomas, are now protected by a series of embankments.

About half-way between the two rivers, Ngawun and Irrawaddy, lies a long ridge of higher land on either side of

the Daga river broken up by a series of lakes and lagoons, which form the escapement for the floods. In the north of the district the plain between the main Irrawaddy river and the Arakan Yomas rapidly contracts, the river and the hills converging until they meet at the extreme end of the district. Numerous smaller streams flow from the Yomas eastwards towards the Irrawaddy. Some of these are entirely dry in the hot season, and nearly all are marked by precipitous banks and tortuous channels. During the rains however boats can ply on the lower reaches of their courses in the plains.

The scenery is generally dull and uninteresting, resembling that of most parts of Lower Burma, unrelieved by any bold or salient features. Sometimes at sunrise or sunset a palm tree outlined in feathery clearness against a chance-lit background of gold, or the cool quivering greenness of young bamboos setting off a foreground of gay figures clad in deep red and snowy white, may strike the beholder with pleasure, but he would be a bold man who would find picturesqueness of artistic gratification in the unending vistas of rice-fields and swamps on one drab level that mark the scenery of this, like most other districts in Lower Burma.

The rainfall varies from about 90 inches in the south to under 60 inches in the north, but is everywhere heavy enough to make rice the staple of cultivation.

Of the total area of the district, some 2,870 square miles, 1,050 miles is covered by forests, and probably about one-third of the remainder by the hills, but enough fertile land remains to make the district the most productive and populous for its size—and in fact, both figuratively and literally, the garden of Lower Burma.

The Arakan Yomas form the western boundary, and, stretching from far beyond the frontier of Pegu to the Bay of Bengal, have nowhere in this district a greater elevation than in the latitude of Myanaung, where Sababontaung, the loftiest peak, rises to a height of 4,032 feet above sea level; from this point southwards the height rapidly diminishes. Towards the north the spurs stretch down to the Irrawaddy, and one, just within the district, ends at Akauktaung in a precipitous cliff, 300 feet high, its feet bathed by the river, and its face caverned artificially to contain statues of Gaudama. Towards the south the foot-hills, which everywhere hide the mountains from any but a distant view, extend far into the plain of Irrawaddy, and are broken up by numerous small cultivated valleys.

The ascents of the range are steep, though not generally rocky, and the entire surface of the tract included in the main range and its spurs is covered with dense evergreen and bamboo forest, the summits of the highest peaks being the only points destitute of tree jungle.

In the Myanaung and Kyangin Townships the height and steepness of the main range, the numerous ranges of almost perpendicular foothills, and the dense character of the jungle make the range impassable, and there is no means of communication across the hills between these two townships and the Sandoway District. Further south the main range is not so high and is less steep and the foothills are intersected by cultivated valleys reaching right up to the main range. In the Lemyethna Township is the only pass by which direct communication is possible between the Henzada and Sandoway Districts. The pass is known as the Gwa pass. At the foot of the pass on the Henzada side is Sindagigon village. On the Sandoway side the pass debouches to the small town of Gwa, on the Bay of Bengal. The pass was used by part of the Burmese army when Arakan was conquered by the Burmese in 1783. It is still used to a moderate extent in the dry season, and a fair number of Arakanese cattle are brought over and sold in the Lemyethna Township.

Allan taung

The potential hill station of Henzada is not far from Sababontaung. In February 1909, Mr. Allen, the District Forest Officer, happened to be encamped at the Myatyabin camping ground, situated about four or five miles from the main Yomas in the North Myanaung reserve, Kyangin Township. He determined to climb Sababontaung, and on arrival at the watershed, selected the spur, now known as Allantaung, as the most suitable site for a camping ground, after spending one night camped by a stream which lies between Allantaung and Sababontaung. Ample water was found quite handy, about half a furlong from the ridge and camping ground, a spring which has since proved perennial.

Allantaung is 3,800 feet above sea level, but there are two peaks within a few hundred yards of the camping ground, which touch 4,000 feet, on which, as well as below Allantaung, many building sites exist. The climate is very temperate, varying from 56 to 62 in the very early morning, to 79 to 82 at midday in the height of the hot weather. A strong sea breeze generally blows all day, increasing in force at night, and generally dying away at sunrise. Very little variation exists in the climatic conditions from December to May.

A magnificent prospect stretches to the view from Allantaung, extending from the Bay of Bengal on the west to the Pegu Yomas on the east, and covering a distance of well over 150 miles. The whole basin of the Irrawaddy too south of Prome to far below Myanaung is visible. The hills are covered with Kayin bamboo interrupted by patches of evergreen forest, in which five different kinds of oak are to be found. Sport too is plentiful. Elephant and bison have both been found within quarter of a mile of the camping ground. The ravines are always a sure ground for woodcock while rhinoceros, sambar, pig and deer abound. A strong point in favour of making a hill station at Allantaung, which would be available for residents in the districts of Henzada, Bassein and Tharrawaddy,—if not for the whole Delta—is the ease in which it can be reached throughout the whole of the dry weather.

The journey from Henzada is performed in the following stages :—

Rail to Kyangin, from where a Public Works Department road, which has now been planted up with an avenue of *kokko* trees, leads out to Petye at a distance of 8 miles, where there is a District Cess Fund Rest-house. From Petye to Lema at the foot of the hills is about 6½ miles. There is a Forest Rest-house at Lema, and a road has been begun connecting it with Petye. From Lema a forest bridle road has been made and kept in repair for the last four years to Allantaung, a distance of 14 miles. This road is suitable for riding and for loaded elephants. It is well graded and at no place very steep. At Myatyabin, 9 miles from Lema, a camping ground has been cleared and forms a convenient halting place, from whence Allantaung can be reached next morning before breakfast.

The Irrawaddy traverses the district for a distance of about one hundred miles, measured along the right bank. It varies in width from about five hundred yards at Letpanhla, below the Thanbyadaing creek, to about four thousand yards between the Alegyun and Kyunpulu islands below Zalun. It is broken up by numerous large shifting islands formed of the sand and soil it brings down in the floods. As elsewhere too, it is constantly excavating from one bank, and throwing the soil in large masses into the other side, so that the channel is winding, and seldom constant for more than one year. One of these islands has been formed in recent years opposite Henzada, made of soil eroded from the river front of the town, so that the whole quarter of the town on the river side is in imminent danger

of destruction. Most of these islands at present lie within the main channel and are inside the jurisdiction of Henzada, but from time to time the river course alters, and the usual anomalies of jurisdiction occur.

The river is navigable throughout its length by large steamers at all times of the year, and, as no sandbanks exist at present near any important landing places, steamers can come alongside at any season.

The whole of the right bank of the river is embanked throughout the district, except for about ten miles where the Thanbyadaing creek and the Bassein river creek, which connect the Irrawaddy with the Kanyin river and the Ngawun effluent, debouch. The embankment ends three miles above the town of Kyangin. Before the construction of these embankments, the Irrawaddy overflowed both banks in every rainy season to a width of some seven or eight miles, as is still the case on the Tharrawaddy side, where the construction of preventive works is prohibited. The intricate net-work of creeks and lagoons, which still exists for a distance of about forty miles from Henzada nearly as far north as Kanaung, is a relic of these former inundations.

The highest recorded rise of the river was in 1877 at Seiktha with a high flood level of 85·28 feet. Many of the islands in the river are made use of either for pasture or for vegetable cultivation by the inhabitants of the riverine villages, and these islands and the shelving sandy banks of the river, which are uncovered in the open season, are valuable for the cultivation of tobacco, in which Henzada is pre-eminent. Most of the largest towns in the district, Zalun, Henzada, Kanaung, Myanaung and Kyangin, lie on the bank of the Irrawaddy, which has always been the highway of communication and the chief channel of trade.

Pauk-taing. The only tributaries of any size which flow into the Irrawaddy proper in this district are the Pauktaing and the Patashin. The Pauktaing or Yeye rises in the Akauktaung spur. It has an easterly course of only ten miles, but assumes a fair size, receiving many small tributaries in its course. **Patashin.** The Patashin is formed by the junction of four smaller streams, the Sanchaung, the Alon, the Ywathaya and the Sanmyaung, which rise in the Arakan Yomas, and is afterwards joined by the Padaw. It has an easterly course of about twenty-five miles, and falls into the Irrawaddy a little below Kyangin. Both it and the Pauktaing flow mainly through garden tracts. These streams are either entirely dry in the hot season, or contain water to a

depth of a few inches only. Their banks are steep and courses tortuous ; after heavy rains they become navigable for a distance of some miles above their mouths, and boats of considerable burden can ascend to the foothills.

Some tributaries which formerly communicated directly or indirectly with the Irrawaddy have since been cut off by the embankments.

Mamya. The most important of these is the Mamya, which rises in the Arakan Yomas near Kangon in the Myinwundaung Circle, and flows east for thirty miles. It then turns north near Hngetpyawgyin where it crosses the Henzada-Kyangin road, and falls into the Htu lake, which used to communicate through a series of connected lagoons and channels with the Irrawaddy. The Mamya brings down a considerable quantity of silt, and is gradually filling up the lake.

Ngawun. The Ngawun or Bassein river is the longest and perhaps the most important effluent of the Irrawaddy, as distinguished from the several mouths into which the latter is split up as it approaches the sea. It debouches north of the village of Kyun-U by an exit about three hundred yards wide, which has been choked since 1888 by a sandbank which rises above the low water level of the Irrawaddy. Prior to this water communication existed between Henzada and Bassein all the year round. In the rains however large boats can cross this obstruction, while river steamers use it for a short period at the very height of the floods. The usual steamer channel however is the Thanbyadaing creek north of this, which communicates with the Kanyin or Okpo river. This too is only available in the rains. Thirteen miles below this point the Ngawun river is joined from the west by the Kanyin river, and a short distance below this it is augmented by the Nangathu stream, near Danbi village—both of which flow eastwards from the Arakan Yomas. In the dry weather the waters of the Ngawun are recruited mainly from these two sources, as both its mouth proper and the Thanbyadaing creek are dry. The average width then is about 90 yards, while the depth varies from about three to fifteen feet. In May the snow freshets of the Irrawaddy cause a rise of four or five feet, and in the rains the depth over the bar reaches from ten to fifteen feet. The highest recorded rise was 53·99 feet high flood level in 1877 at Ngawun. The Ngawun river is embanked on the eastern or left bank from Kyun-U to where it leaves the district below Bokchaung for a distance of thirty-nine miles. With the exception of the interval between Kyun-U and Myogwin,

this embankment closely follows the river bank. Prior to the construction of this embankment between 1869 and 1873, the Ngawun, like the Irrawaddy, flooded extensive tracts of country annually on both banks. Since the embankment has been built, the unprotected western side has suffered more severely than before, and is under water in the rains for an average width of about ten miles, while two large tracts near Lemyethna and Mezali, opposite Bokchaung, are unculturable. The Ngawun is important commercially and as a means of communication. The important villages of Danbi, Lemyethna, Aingthabyu and Bokchaung lie along its bank, and countless smaller ones, and are almost wholly dependent on water-borne trade. A considerable amount of paddy is shipped by large sailing-boats (*tonkin*) or towed in barges to Bassein during the rains, while during the dry season much is conveyed in small boats and sampans below the shallows in the long elbow south of Bokchaung, and transhipped to the large sailing-boats at Ngathainggyaung for Bassein.

Even more than is the case with the Irrawaddy the course of the Ngawun is serpentine and winding, erosion is frequent, and the river frequently changes its channel. A cut has been attempted on the west bank across the elbow at Mezali opposite Bokchaung, but up to now the river has refused to be trained. At present erosion is most serious on the eastern side at Zinbyungon, where the land is threatened for a length of over one mile, while numerous diversions have had to be made in the past to protect places where the embankment has been attacked.

The largest tributaries of the Ngawun are the Kanyin and the Nangathu streams.

Kanyin.

The Kanyin or Okpo stream rises in the Arakan mountains above Tatkon and runs in a south-easterly direction for about sixty miles through a highly cultivated and populous part of Ingabu Township. It receives the waters of the Shwe-naing and Shin-bon streams, and communicates at Yegyaw village with the Inyagyi and Wayanchaung system of lagoons. It flows into the Ngawun at Myogwin two miles above the entry of the Nangathu.

Nangathu or Kwingauk.

The Nangathu or Kwingauk is formed by the junction of the two streams which rise in the Arakan hills, and, after a south-easterly and easterly course respectively, unite a little above Kwingauk, and fall into the Ngawun at Danbi, after a course of about forty miles.

Kyaukchaung.

A smaller tributary is the Kyaukchaung, which enters the Ngawun near the village of that name in Lemyethna

Township. It attains a fair size in the rains when it is navigable by small launches. Boats can ply on it until about January.

Daga. The Daga was originally, like the Ngawun, an effluent of the Irrawaddy, but its source has been cut off by the Seiktha-Myogwin embankment near the village of Daga. It flows for about thirty miles through the district, but nowhere assumes the large proportions it attains to lower down in Bassein, being a narrow stream, extremely tortuous with steep banks, and nearly dry in the hot season. In the rains it is of little use for navigation, which is greatly impeded by drifting weeds of a species known as *bedabin* (water-hyacinths), which seem to have taken the place of the variety known as *hmaw* which formerly obstructed traffic. The railway has largely superseded the Daga river as a means of communication, but some rice is still taken to Rangoon by boat from the villages along its banks.

Lakes. The largest lakes are the Nyein-E in the Apyauk Circle, the Duya and Eikpyet, ten miles south and two miles north of Henzada respectively, and the Htu In in Myanaung Township.

The Htu lake which lies about ten miles west of the Irrawaddy was some thirty years ago the largest in Lower Burma. The banks are low and marshy and show that at an earlier time it considerably exceeded even its present area of three square miles. It communicated formerly with the Irrawaddy. Since the erection of the Myanaung embankment it has been largely silted up owing to the inflow of the Mamya stream, which has now no egress. It is bounded on the north and west by two hillocks and is fed by small springs which trickle down from these, and in the rains by the Mamya river. The average depth in the dry weather is about three or four feet. In the centre of the lake are three small islands. It is free from weeds. A proposal is on foot to drain the Htu lake through the Lahadamya *viâ* Thebyu. This project, if successfully accomplished, would render a large area available for cultivation. The fisheries in the Htu lake are valuable and a considerable source of revenue.

Geology. The district was visited and its geology described by Mr. Oldham of the Geological Survey of India in 1854-55 and the following note is taken from his account of the geological features of the district:

"Recent alluvium, that is the deposit thrown down by the waters of the existing rivers, occupies a very small

area, and follows very closely the bed of the Ngawun and the Irrawaddy, nowhere attaining a greater breadth than six miles. The older alluvium may be divided into an upper and lower portion, the latter of irregular development, and consisting of coarse gravels transported from a distance, with large included masses of silicified wood derived from the neighbourhood, whilst the former consists of a very homogeneous clay, somewhat arenaceous, of a uniform yellowish or sometimes a reddish colour. The whole deposit has a gentle slope to the south at a somewhat greater rate than the present surface of the country.

The Nummulitic or Eocene (early Tertiary) group of rocks, which extends on the west bank of the Irrawaddy along the Arakan range from Thayetmyo to Pooriam point at the mouth of the Bassein river, traverses the district. At Akauktaung it is four miles broad. South of Myanaung the extent of the group becomes irregular, being masked on the east by a thick deposit of sand and gravel. Opposite Myanaung the width is ten miles,—at Henzada only two. The beds are usually much disturbed, and have evidently been subject to great pressure; they are too somewhat altered in places, but such alteration or sub-metamorphism is very capriciously developed, and nowhere very intense. One of the lower beds of the group is a blue clay generally devoid of fossils, and supporting a thick sequence of shales and sandstones with a few stringy seams containing small Nummulites. Above these some thin beds of Nummulitic limestone come in, and then a series of massive sandstones reaching down to the river, and constituting the picturesque rocks at Akauktaung. The highest bed is usually a thick bed of Nummulitic limestone, which attains in some places to a depth of sixty feet. The petroleum found formerly at Yenandaung near Myanaung lay within the area of the Nummulitic group.

The "Negrais" rocks, as they were styled by Mr. Theobald from their being very characteristically displayed near Cape Negrais, are older than the Nummulitic and newer than the Triassic. They too extend along the Arakan range in this district. They are almost devoid of organic remains and have been subjected to violent but capricious alteration. The difference in mineral character in the Negrais rocks is very great. In some places massive and unaltered sandstones occur, in others highly altered shales and sandstones, and in some spots the sandstone is seen converted into a cherty rock seamed with silica. The shales contain numerous beds of limestone,—at other

times are jaspery, silicious or slaty. Triassic rocks also occur.

The igneous intrusive rocks are mainly represented by serpentine, and many steatine veins are to be seen in the Arakan range—the largest of which is a broad belt crossing the Nangathu stream. This rock would be valuable as a road metal, if it were not that the cost of water carriage *viâ* Lemyethna is prohibitive. This serpentine varies in colour from a pale to a rather dark green, and would yield a highly ornamental stone, but for the fatal defect of being seamed by cracks. Soapstone is found wherever serpentine occurs, but not in a convenient form for furnishing pencils.

This serpentine causes in its immediate vicinity considerable alteration, but the disturbance of the newer Nummulitic group would seem to be mechanical only. Small outbursts occur in this district at a point two miles west of Kwingauk, and continue for about twenty miles well into Bassein District."

Fauna. The plains of the district are too highly cultivated and thickly populated to allow game to abound, but it is plentiful throughout the mountains, foothills and reserved forests. The Arakan Yomas in this district, owing to the dense jungle which covers them, their remoteness, and evil reputation for malaria, are seldom visited by sportsmen, although they constitute one of the best hunting grounds in Burma. Elephant, boar, Malay bear and sambhur are numerous, while bison, *saing*, and the smaller two-horned rhinoceros are found on the hills. Hog-deer, brow-antlered deer and barking-deer are common and tiger and leopard are frequently met with. Large herds of elephants range the Yomas, and harry the mountain *kwins* towards harvest time. Kheddah operations by contractors at or near Shwelaungchin in the Lemyethna Township have resulted in the capture of some 40 animals in the last two years. Rarer animals that have been found are the serow (Nemorhœdus rubida), and the clouded panther (Felis Diardii).

As regards smaller game, peafowl, jungle-fowl, silver and peacock-pheasant, the Arakan hill partridge, and quail are plentiful in the hills, and the woodcock is also found in fair numbers. Good snipe shooting can be obtained in rice-fields and shallow swamps from the end of August throughout the district. Duck and teal abound in the pools and swamps alongside the Irrawaddy and Ngawun embankments or in the long chain of lagoons further inland. A list of most of the animals and birds known to have been

met with in the District, with their Zoological and Burmese names, wherever possible, will be found in Appendix I.

Snakes. The commonest poisonous snakes in this, as in most other districts of Lower Burma, are the cobra (Naia tripudians), the hamadryad (Naia bungarus), the banded krait (Bungarus fasciatus), Indian krait (Bungarus coeruleus), and the Russel's viper (Vipera Russellii),—this last the most dangerous of all, which annually claims a large quota of victims, mostly reapers at harvest time. Numerous varieties of non-poisonous snakes, particularly water snakes, are found.

Climate: Temperature. The district belongs to the wet zone, and consequently has a large rainfall, and equable temperature. The cold season is short and mild, extending usually from the beginning of December to the middle of February. The hot months are not very trying, and the average maximum and minimum temperature registered in the month of April during the last decade were 100° and 75° respectively. The heat is greatly alleviated by strong prevailing westerly sea-breezes, which blow from about noon until sunset. Towards the Arakan Yomas these sometimes attain a force of some forty miles an hour, and become at once more violent and more localised, as they apparently pass not over the main body of the Yomas, but through the passes. Towards the end of the hot weather these breezes last from 9 a.m. until about 4 a.m., only dropping for a short interval towards sunrise.

The heat during the rains is only a little more temperate, as the rains are not continuous enough to cool the air, and is more trying, owing to the amount of moisture in the atmosphere. The maximum and minimum temperatures in the month of July during the last ten years exhibit a variation of only twelve degrees, from 87° to 75°.

In December the average temperature varies from a maximum of 86° at noon to a minimum of 65 at night°. The thermometer seldom falls below 60°. On the whole the climate of Henzada is better than that of the rest of Delta, but even so may best be described in the words so often repeated in the early volumes of the Burma Administration Reports as "damp, dull and depressing".

Rainfall. The rains usually begin about the end of May, but heavy showers preceding the monsoon are frequent. They usually cease about the end of October. They have never been known to fail altogether, but the quality of the crops depends on the distribution of the monsoon. The average annual rainfall for the ten years ending 1891 was 75 inches,

for the next decade 80 inches, and for the last 89·7 inches, but this progressive increase is probably due to more accurate observation than any actual climatic alteration. The rainfall decreases as the dry zone is approached but not uniformly. At Ingabu the rainfall has averaged 79 inches in the last decade, or only 10 inches less than Henzada. Kanaung on the other hand has received an average of only 49 inches, while, further north, Myanaung and Kyangin obtained 56 and 54 inches respectively in the same decade. The reason for this capriciousness is not apparent. In the worst years recorded at Kanaung, 1898 and 1899, the rainfall only amounted to 32 and 29 inches, and has never risen above 67 inches. During the same years the rainfall at Myanaung, less than ten miles to the north, was 45 and 57 inches, and the greatest fall recorded there was 74 inches in 1900, the same amount as that recorded at Henzada in that year; while in 1911 Henzada received exactly double the rainfall of Myanaung. The largest rainfall recorded at Henzada in the last twenty years was 104 inches, in the years 1909 and 1911. In the month of July 1912, 34 inches of rain fell—while no less than 15 inches fell in April 1908. As a rule however the rainfall is evenly distributed from May to October, but "breaks" are frequent.

CHAPTER II.

History and Archæology.

PART I.—EARLY HISTORY UP TO 1753 A.D.

The early history of Henzada is even more obscure than that of most Lower Burma Districts. It is in fact seldom mentioned in legend, and never in the Peguan records or the Maha Yazawun until the time of Alaungpaya. Henzada did not in early days lie on the main line of communication between the kingdoms of Pegu and Ava. Through commercial route there was apparently none, and the line of march for invading armies lay either *viâ* the Toungoo valley, and the Sittang, or more often down the Irrawaddy as far as below Prome, and then down the Hlaing stream—in those days an outlet of the main river—in order to avoid the high waves of the lower reaches of the Irrawaddy. Nor was it either in the direct route between Arakan and Ava, or Pegu. It is a reasonable conjecture also, that the Deltaic land below the cliffs of

Akauktaung uprose slowly only to the level required for cultivation. Only in isolated high places such as Bassein and Myaungmya were early settlements possible. It is certain that Ôkpo* was the only town, in what is now the Henzada District, of any prominence in early times, and little or no records are extant concerning local history.

The district seems as a matter of fact to have been peopled by Talaings, like the rest of the Delta, and in the main to have formed part of the Peguan kingdom, the northern limit of which was at Akauktaung. At times however it seems to have been subject to the predominating local partner in the various subdivisions of that kingdom which took place, and to have been subject in succession to Ava and Prome.

Legend of Ummadandi.

The first mention of the district in history is in connection with the well known Ummadandi legend, the final scene of which is laid near Ôkpo town, a place said to have been founded in the eighth century under the Talaing name of Kyaik-eng-ga. Ummadandi, a princess (according to some authorities Umma was the Princess's name, and Dandi that of her brother) is claimed by Bassein as having ruled over it about 1250 A.D. According to another account she was the wife of Samudda-ghosa, King of Bassein, who reigned about 984 A.D. The local version runs that she was the daughter of one of the kings of the Talaing dynasty of Tanyin (Syriam), who fell in love with her. She escaped from him with her brother to Rangoon, and thence *viâ* Bassein, Konbyin, and Danbi to Ôkpo, leaving somewhat substantial memorials of her flight in a pagoda at each stage of the journey. At Kothaung they were joined by a local chieftan Nanda, who left them and built the Nandala pagoda at Kwingauk, hard by. On his rejoining them at Sôngôn (place of meeting) a pagoda was built to celebrate the occasion, and the culmination of these architectural orgies was reached at Ôkpo ("brick oven") as the place was afterwards known, where the famous Shwesandaw was erected to enshrine a voluntary rape of the princess's locks.

After building another pagoda by the way at Payagwin, the royal refugees finally reached Myodaung, about 15 miles to the north. Here they were overtaken by the King of Tanyin, and a battle was fought at Tatywa. The brother and sister lost the fight, and in accordance with the custom of the time their heads also, in proof and revenge of which heir nats haunt the hills there to this day.

* Now called Ingabu.

It is possible that this legend really illustrates the traditional path of colonisation of the lands north and west of Syriam by the Talaings. At any rate it would seem certain that Talaing civilisation and conquest did shift from Thatôn, Martaban and Dônwun and thence radiate from Pegu or Syriam somewhat in this way, at a rather late date in Talaing history.

unding of yangin. The next traditional event in Henzada history was the founding of Kyangin the Myoma (town) quarter of which is said to have been established by Talaings about 1250 A.D. As much of the land near here lies on the slopes of the Akauktaung range, and is susceptible of garden and rice cultivation, it is probable that this was an early Talaing Colony, and that the indigenous inhabitants, who must have been Chin, if any, were driven off by them. It is a probable conjecture too that the Chins were in too great force on the slopes of the main Yomas, and the lands themselves too poor and distant, to make conquest practicable or worth while, until the later tide of Burmese immigration and conquest rendered it inevitable.

ounding Myan-ing and enzada. Myanaung, the former Talaing name of which was Lunse according to Phayre, or Kodut, according to other authorities (these were probably two distinct hamlets near its site) is also said to have been founded in the middle of the 13th century, while the origin of Henzada, "the lower-lying haunt of Brahminy geese" is variously attributed to about the same epoch, or, more probably, later, about the earlier part of the 16th century.

eneral emarks. Besides being out of the way, the greater part of the country must also have been largely inundated every rains and quite unable to support anything but a meagre and scattered population. It is this cause probably that has contributed most to its historical insignificance. As far as the civil government was concerned, the district would appear to have been ruled in Talaing times by petty local authorities. No powerful central authority, such as the "Governor" of Myaungmya or the "Kings" of Bassein, is recorded. It was, very likely, as later in Burmese times, an appanage of western Tharrawaddy, which was then far less flooded than now.

PART II.—HISTORY IN BURMESE TIMES.

he onquests of laung-aya. Henzada does not reappear in legend or history until the last dying struggle of the Talaing kingdom in the 18th century. It would seem however, from the course of events

in the contest of the Talaings, that while the left bank of the Irrawaddy from Prome to Danubyu was largely Burmanised some time before the overthrow of the Talaing kingdom Henzada was still a Talaing stronghold. Henceforth such events as are recorded are definitely historical, and even the dates may be relied on with comparative certitude. The following is briefly summarised from Phayre's History of Burma:—Alaungpaya's first incursion into the Henzada district occurred in 1752 A.D. when he captured Lunse, but he had to retire owing to the insurrection of the Talaings which resulted in their temporary occupation of Ava. Alaungpaya recaptured Ava in December 1753A.D. and, after a temporary set back at Tarokmyo, and an abortive beleaguerement of Ava by Talaban, pursued the retreating Peguan army southward to Prome in May 1754. He relieved Prome in January 1755, and marched slowly down towards Rangoon. Kyangin was taken, and two colonies settled there, one in the quarter now known as Inlat, and one under the leadership of one Maung Myin in Ywathit hamlet.

Changing of name of Lunse to Myanaung.

At Lunse Alaungpaya marked out the plan of a stockade, the remains of which are still to be seen, and laid the foundations of two pagodas, the "Meimma-so," and the "Shin-bayin-neyit," the former of which is said to have been built by his concubines, while the latter is supposed to have commemorated the loss of one of his children. He also changed the name to Myanaung—" speedy victory"—either with reference to the brief duration of the Talaing conquest of Upper Burma, or perhaps, from the case with which he captured the town.

Sending of deputation to East India Co's factor at Negrais.

Here he sent a deputation to Mr. Brooke, the chief of the English factory of Negrais Island founded two years previously, with a view to gaining his assistance against the Peguans.

Founding of Kanaung.

On his way south, he founded the town of Kanaung, (Talaing "whirlpool"), and, moving down the river, his advance guard defeated the Talaings near Henzada. After the capture of Rangoon, Alaungpaya returned to his capital, Moksobo. He proceeded along the Irrawaddy, visiting Myanaung, with a view, we may suppose, to consolidating his new settlements in that neighbourhood.

eceiv- envoy om ast ıdia Co's fac- ory at Negrais.

At Myanaung he received Ensign Lester, to whom he granted the island of Negrais, and ground for a factory at Bassein on July 23rd, 1757.

nsurrec- on of alaings t Pegu 1759.

Two years later, in August 1759, an insurrection of the Talaings broke out in Pegu. The Burmese Governor Ne Myu Noarata was at first surprized, and obliged to retreat on Henzada. It is evident from this choice of line of retirement that Henzada was fortified, and it was probable that a considerable Burmese colony was by this time established there. That no considerable revolt occurred is evident from the fact that Henzada is only once mentioned again in Burmese chronicles until the first Burmese war some sixty-five years later.

nvasion f Ara- an.

This was in 1783, on the occasion of the famous invasion of Arakan by King Bho-daw-paya, when the colossal image of Gaudama, now in the Arakan pagoda at Mandalay, was looted from Mrobaung. The troops' rendezvous was fixed on at Kama, above Prome, from whence a detachment of 7,000 men under the young princes of Toungoo and Pagan was led *via* Myanaung and the Gwa pass into Sandoway.

Colonel Symes' mbassy o Ava.

At the end of the 18th century Colonel Symes visited Henzada on his journey to Ava. He found there evident signs of wealth, but little cultivation. It is probable that some export trade in timber was done, and the town was no doubt a convenient stage on the main river trade route. The neigbhourhood of Myanaung he described as exceedingly fertile, and exporting a considerable quantity of rice up country.

The following is an extract from Colonel Symes' account of his missino (Symes, Embassy to Ava, edition 1800, page 229):—

"At half past four we came to for the night at Kroninseik (Kyaungseik) or "Convent stairs"; a long sand intervened between us and the town; at this season the convex side of the windings of the river always terminates in a level sand. Two temples, not large, but gilded on the outside from top to bottom, made a very brilliant appearance. There were here many monasteries.........Near the river side were some fields planted with indigo; the natives prepare it without skill; a large quantity was steeping in

an old boat sunk in the river, which was substituted in the form of a vat; . . . . . . they use it to colour a coarse kind of cotton cloth, which is manufactured here in great quantities. The indigo is very cheap, and doubtless might, by proper management, be cultivated to the highest advantage. The town of Kroninzeik is well built. The manufacture of cotton cloth is the source of its prosperity.

A town called Henzadah, near to Kroninzeik, is of much greater antiquity. Numerous cart roads and pathways evince that there is an extensive communication maintained with the interior country, but we saw little cultivation of grain, and only a few gardens. Buffaloes and other cattle were grazing in large herds in the neighbouring plain............Passing a large village on the west, the Seree told me it was named Shwaye-Gaim (Shwe-gyin), and that the inhabitants sometimes during the rainy season, found gold dust in the sand of the river, which is washed down by the periodical rains.............. It was 8 o'clock in the evening when we stopped close to the town of Gnapeezeik. Gnapee or Napee, a sort of sprat, half pickled and half putrid, has already been described as a favourite and universal sauce used by the Burmans, to give a relish to their rice; Zeik signifies a landing place, whence we concluded that this town is an emporium for that commodity, which, in itself, forms an extensive branch of traffic.

"............. Yeagain on the right and Kanounglay, or little Kanoung, on the left were the most remarkable places; near the latter we saw several plantations of fruit trees, the mango, plantain, jackfruit, and custard. The fields near it were regularly laid down and well fenced, and the general aspect of things denoted peace and plenty.

"A little time brought us to Kanoungghe, or great Kanoung, a long town, with a good quay and well constructed wooden stairs, consisting of one hundred steps, descending to the water's edge. The population of this part of the country must be considerable................We soon reached the neighbourhood of Meyahoun (Myanaung), formerly Loonsay, rendered memorable in the wars between the Burmans and the Peguans. It is a very ancient city, stretching two miles along the margin of the river. This town was distinguished by numerous gilded temples, and spacious convents; a great variety of tall wide-spreading trees gave the place an air of venerable grandeur.

"We saw not less than 200 large boats at the different

quays, which, on an average, might be reckoned each at 60 tons burthen, all provided with good roofs, and masted after their country manner. I was informed that the neighbourhood of Mayahoun is commonly fruitful in rice, and that a large quantity is exported annually to the capital. Here also were capacious granaries belonging to the King, built of wood, and covered with thatch; these are always kept filled with grain ready to be transported to any part of the empire in which there happens to be a scarcity, a misfortune that sometimes occurs to the higher provinces, where the annual rains are neither too certain nor so copious as in the southern districts: this wise and humane institution strongly evinces the solicitude of the monarch for the welfare of his people.

"Leaving Mayahoun we passed Pasheen whence a nullah, or watercourse, leads to the south-west; also Kiangian (Kyangin); at both these places there were a number of trading-boats."

PART III.—MODERN HISTORY FROM 1824.

First Burmese War, 1824-26.

During the first Burmese War, no resistance was offered to the advance of the British troops in the district as it now exists. After the fall of Danubyu on April 1st, 1825, Sir Archibald Campbell continued his advance up the valley of the Irrawaddy, the troops moving along the eastern (or Tharrawaddy) bank of the river supported by the flotilla advancing up the river. At Tarôkmaw in the Tharrawaddy District, he was met by Burmese envoys who wished him to halt and enter into negotiations, but Sir Archibald Campbell refused to entertain their suggestions and continued his advance to Prome, which he occupied without resistance. Owing to the fact that the British advance was made up the eastern bank of the river the district of Henzada did not become involved in the war.

Interval between 1st and 2nd Burmese Wars 1826-1852.

The Henzada District appears to have taken equally little part in the events which occurred in the interval between the first and second Burmese Wars (1826—1852). At this period the plains must have been deeply flooded every rainy season, and in all probability the population was confined to the foothills and a few villages along the bank of the river. The greater part of the district was undeveloped jungle, and it is probable that the district was considered to be of little value and was part of the province of Tharrawaddy. At this period the province of Tharra-

waddy was an appanage of the brother of the King Hpagyidaw, who was known as Prince Tharrawaddy.

In 1831 the King became insane, and the Government was carried on by the Queen, her brother, and Prince Tharrawaddy. In 1837 Prince Tharrawaddy, disgusted because the Queen and her brother became paramount and practically ruled by themselves, withdrew from the Court to Moksobo, and raised the standard of revolt. His rebellion was successful, and he captured and imprisoned the old king and the queen and her brother, and raised himself to the throne as King Tharrawaddy. The district of Henzada played no direct part in these events, which all took place on the east bank of the Irrawaddy, but Prince Tharrawaddy probably obtained men and supplies from the district, which, as has been stated, was at the time under his control.

Second Burmese War, 1852.

No further historical events, either directly or indirectly influencing the district appear to have occurred until after the outbreak of the Second Burmese War in 1852. Martaban was captured by the British on April 5th, 1852, Rangoon on April 13th, Bassein on May 18th and Pegu on June 3rd. After the capture of Pegu the Bengal Marine steamer "Phlegethon" was sent to reconnoitre the lower reaches of the Irrawaddy. It was found that the Governor of Dalla had evacuated Danubyu, and had crossed the river to Tsaga, a few miles higher up. On the "Phlegethon" opening fire, the Burmese force, consisting of about 5,000 men, at once retired to Tharrawaw, and from there many of them recrossed the river to Henzada. At this time the "Phlegethon" did not proceed further up the river. But early in July Commander Tarleton of the Bengal Marine left Rangoon with the East India Company's steamer "Medusa." He was joined by the Bengal Marine steamers "Mahanuddy", "Proserpine" and "Phlegethon", which were patrolling the lower Irrawaddy, and the flotilla proceeded up the river towards Prome. The first opposition was encountered at Kanaung, where a force of about 1,500 men was discovered. This force opened fire on the flotilla, but, after shelling them for an hour, the squadron continued its course and at sunset of the 7th July anchored off Myanaung, which was found to be undefended.

Next morning the main Burmese force was discovered entrenched at the western bank of the river at Akauktaung, where the river passes through the hills. Extensive fortifications with numerous guns, crowning the bluff and completely commanding the western channel, were observed but the eastern channel had been left undefended. This

army was under the command of Maung Gyi, son of the Burmese general Bandula, who was killed at Danubyu in the first Burmese War. The fact that this principal Burmese force only consisted of 7,000 men shows how little the Burmese Government was prepared for war and how disaffected its subjects were. Commander Tarleton, being out on a reconnoitring expedition only, did not attempt to engage this force, but at once pushed on by the eastern channel, and at midnight on the 9th reached Prome, which he found undefended the governor having fled on his approach. Commander Tarleton's force was far too small to retain Prome, and so, after staying there 24 hours and destroying the guns found, the squadron returned down the river towards Rangoon.

The Maha Bandula (Maung Gyi had taken the title of his illustrious father), on receiving the news of Commander Tarleton's occupation of Prome, abandoned the works at Akauktaung and crossed the river with the object of attempting to recapture Prome. The British squadron, returning down the river, came upon the Burmese army in the act of crossing it. The Burmese were attacked, and five guns were captured, and several war boats and large quantities of arms and ammunition were destroyed. A few days later the Commander of the "Pluto" landed at Akauktaung and took possession of 28 guns which the Maha Bandula had left behind him; some were spiked and some were brought away. The squadron then returned to Prome and found the Maha Bandula was encamped at Rathemyo without artillery or defences of any kind, his force reduced to 2,000 men through desertions.

After the operations, Commander Tarleton returned to Rangoon to report. On his way down the river, it was discovered that Kanaung was unoccupied, the Burmese force which was in possession when the squadron ascended the river having abandoned the place. On September 27, a general advance was made from Rangoon, and on October 12 Prome was captured, and on October 15 the Maha Bandula surrendered to the British and his troops (he had at this time an army of about 18,000 men under his command) dispersed. When the general advance was made up the river, General Godwin made no attempt to occupy Akauktaung, but passed it and captured and occupied Prome. Although after the capture of Prome, the main Burmese army was dispersed, the Delta was by no means cleared of Burmese troops, and there were numerous disbanded soldiers who were only waiting a favourable

opportunity to collect together and carry on a guerilla war with the British. A force of these collected and took advantage of General Godwin's failure to occupy Akauktaung to occupy it and rebuild the stockades; in these they mounted five guns and seriously threatened the British communications. The stockades were stormed and captured by Captain Loch, R.N., but no force was left in occupation, and the Burmans rapidly reassembled and on November 9, Captain Loch had again to storm and recapture the heights. To prevent a recurrence of this danger, a small force under Major Gardner was stationed off Akauktaung in the "Enterprise," and directed to patrol the hills regularly. Unfortunately, on the 19th, he was surprised, his force routed, and he himself killed. The Burmans then established themselves in two positions—one north of Akauktaung, and one south of it, near Kyangin. A force was despatched from Prome under Colonel Handscomb and Captain Loch, R.N., who attacked and drove off the enemies from these two positions, after which Akauktaung was permanently occupied, and no further serious disturbances occurred on the right bank of the Irrawaddy in this neighbourhood.

Issue of proclamation annexing the provinces of Pegu and Irrawaddy.

On December 20, 1852, the Governor-General in Council, through Captain Phayre who was appointed in civil charge, issued a proclamation annexing the provinces of Pegu and Irrawaddy, and the Henzada District thus became part of the British Empire.

Guerilla warfare and dacoity.

Soon after this event, all regular Burmese troops were recalled to the capital or dispersed, owing to the rebellion of Mindon Min, half brother of the King Pagan Min. But the withdrawal of the regular Burmese troops and the occupation of Akauktaung by no means left the district in a peaceful state. Each Burman *Thugyi* had several hundred of Police, and these men were deprived of all occupation by the annexation of the country by the British. Encouraged and led by men holding commissions from the Court of Ava, they kept the whole country south of the Akauktaung hills in a state of continual ferment. These bands of marauders plundered in every direction, but particularly directed their attacks against those who had in any way assisted the British, even by providing firewood for the steamers.

Several small risings took place in Bassein and the southern part of the Henzada District, but these were

effectually put down by a Karen levy, raised by Captain Fytche, civil officer in charge of Bassein, aided by a small party of seamen. Two leaders, Nga Myat Htun in the southern part of the Henzada District, and Gaunggyi in Tharrawaddy, gave more trouble.

Nga Myat Htun, who was the hereditary *thugyi* of a small circle, a man of daring who had more than once resisted the Burmese Government, collected a large body of marauders, and plundered over the whole of the Henzada District, south of Henzada, and the northern part of the present Ma-ubin District. A force was sent against him under Captain Hewitt, I.N., which drove him out of Danubyu, which he had occupied, but he returned immediately on the withdrawal of Captain Hewitt's force, and early in 1853 he defeated a party under Captain Loch, R.N., which had been sent out against him, and killed its leader. Sir John Cheape then moved down from Prome against him, and Captain Fytche brought up his Karen levy from Bassein to co-operate Myat Htun was caught south of Danubyu and was completely defeated and his force dispersed. He himself escaped, but was never more heard of.

Henzada made into a separate district.

The result of these disturbances, by Myat Htun on the west of the Irrawaddy and Gaunggyi on the east, was that what was at that time the district of Tharrawaw was divided into two districts, Henzada on the west and Tharrawaddy on the east. In January 1854, fresh disturbances occurred in what constitute the present Henzada and Bassein Districts, on this occasion in the valley of the Ngawun river. Two men, named Shwe Htu and Kyaw Zan Hla, came down from Ava and issued a proclamation to the effect that they had been appointed by the heir-apparent, brother of the King Mindon Min, one Governor of Bassein and the other Commander-in-Chief. Aided by a Bhuddhist monk and by one Tha U, who had been "Pe-nin" of Yegyi under the Burmese Government, and was at the time on parole, they collected a large body of men and suddenly seized Daunggyi, Yegyi and Ngathainggyaung and advanced on Bassein. They were met by a small force under Brevet-Major (formerly Captain) Fytche and were driven back, and Yegyi was re-taken. That night Shwe Htu, who was in occupation of Ngathainggyaung, moved out and surrounded Yegyi, but next morning he was completely defeated. In the meanwhile the Myoôk of Lemyethna had unsuccessfully attacked the rebels in Daunggyi, but after the defeat of Shwe Htu, Major Fytche marched against them and defeated and dispersed them, making their commander prisoner.

While Henzada and Bassein were thus being cleared, Gaunggyi was being closely pursued by Captain Brown in Tharrawaddy. Under the Burmese Government, Gaunggyi had been Myoôk of Tapwun, and had refused to furnish a contingent for the Burmese army at Prome. He declined to join the British, and gathering a large number of followers, for two years he wandered about the jungle, murdering and plundering, and killing, amongst others, two Myoôks who were appointed by the British Government to his former office. Gaunggyi was more and more closely pursued and ultimately early in 1855 he gave up, abandoned his followers, and escaped into Burmese territory.

The better to protect the country against the depredations of Myat Htun and Gaunggyi, early in 1853 a local corps, called the "Pegu Light Infantry," about 550 strong, was mobilised and its headquarters placed at Myanaung, and a local police corps of about the same strength was formed in Tharrawaddy. The Pegu Light Infantry was afterwards strengthened and detachments were stationed at various points along the Burmese frontier, to prevent undesirable characters from crossing from Burmese territory. After the defeat of the two great leaders, Myat Htun and Gaunggyi, and the dispersion of their gangs, these measures and the firm, energetic, but conciliatory policy adopted by the civil officers, relieved the whole country, and no further serious disturbances occurred.

History from the pacification of the District in 1855 to the present day.

Since the marauding bands were finally dispersed in 1855, although the district has always had an unenviable reputation for serious crime, only one event of any political character has taken place. This was the small rebellion known as the "Mayoka Rebellion" which occurred in September 1912. The remainder of the history of the district is of an administrative character only, and is to be found in Chapters IX and X of this volume.

The Mayoka rebellion.

A small rising of a political character took place in September 1912, headed by one Nga Po Mya of Syriam, a semi-religious and quack doctor, generally known as the "Gamon Saya" from the medicine he prescribed for all ailments. This man apparently had been preparing his scheme and enrolling adherents since 1909. He had followers in Myaungmya, Tharrawaddy, Hanthawaddy, and in the Delta generally, and seems to have had some connection with the rising of the Minlaung Maung Than in Sagaing District in 1910. He claimed to be the Myingun Prince. About June 1912 he became associated with U Wi Thokta, a priest from Pyayezu in Pyapôn District,

usually known as the Miyata Pongyi. About August 1912 a plot was formed at Pyayezu to attack Zalun Police-station, and then Danubyu, Henzada, and other places. Three "generals," really young disciples, were sent to Zalun, and took up their abode at Mayoka village, 3 miles south of Zalun, and started recruiting followers. The police were informed and measures taken by the District Magistrate, Mr. C. R. Wilkinson. On the 17th September the police-station at Zalun was to have been attacked, but the attempt fell through. On the 18th morning, the Township Officer, Maung Po Saing, T.D.M., led a small party to near Mayoka and dispersed about 40 of the rebels who came to meet them and attacked them. The Gamon Saya and Miyata Pongyi were not present. They were subsequently arrested, and, with two of their followers, condemned to death, while six others were sentenced to transportation for life.

PART IV.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

It has been repeatedly stated that the district of Henzada was, owing to the floods from the Irrawaddy river, very poor and sparsely populated under the Talaing and Burmese Governments. It owes its present prosperity entirely to the construction of the embankments along the Irrawaddy and its effluent the Ngawun, and its population and wealth are of recent growth. The district has played but little part in history, and, as it has no past to reflect, it is not surprising that there are practically no erections of any archæological or architectural interest.

The Ummadandi pagodas.

Undoubtedly the buildings of greatest archæological interest in the district are the four pagodas built by Queen Ummadandi and her husband Thamudda-ghosa, King of Bassein, when they fled from the Peguan King Dwe Yazadarit, who desired to espouse Ummadandi, in the latter part of the tenth century. The flight of the King and Queen from Bassein is marked by a line of pagodas stretching across the Bassein and Henzada Districts. Four occur in the Henzada District, one at Nyaungbintha, known as the Kyaik-tha-tha-byaung pagoda; one at Ôkpo (now called Ingabu), known as the Shwesandaw pagoda; one at Danbi-Kungyangon, known as the Lhweyaungbya pagoda; and one at Konbyin, known as the Thida-Paya, or Kyaikpyin Padaw pagoda. The most important of these four pagodas, from a strictly archæological point of view, is the one at Nyaungbintha. Its date is ascribed to 984

A.D., and it contains 54 coporeal relics of Gaudama, which were brought from Ceylon by Thamudda Ghosa when on a pilgrimage to that country. The work of construction of this pagoda was placed in charge of Byinnyagyandaw.

The Shwesandaw pagoda at Ingabu is the finest pagoda of the four. It was originally of small dimensions, but was encased by the Burmese "seywamin" about two centuries ago, and the lower part was further extended by U San Min about 80 years ago. It is now 65 cubits in height and 80 cubits in circumference. This pagoda is probably the best known pagoda in the Delta, after the Shwe Dagon and the Bassein pagodas. The pagoda obtains its name from the fact that the princess Ummadandi cut off her hair and enshrined it in the pagoda.

There is an inscription in Talaing on a stone near the Thida pagoda at Konbyin. The local legend is that anyone who reads the inscription is at once struck by a "nat" and bursts out sobbing.

Buildings in Henzada Town.

The pagodas of Henzada Town are of little historical importance. The following have some local reputation :—

(1) The U Paye pagoda, built in 1804 A.D. by U Paye, the myothugyi of Henzada.

(2) The Nga-myet-hna pagoda, built in 1815 A.D. by U Bu, Alaungpaya's first myothugyi of Myanaung, who had received the title of Kyawdun Nawrata from the Burmese King Bodawpaya, who had married his daughter the Thetpan Mibaya. Owing to the erosion of the Irrawaddy, which endangered the old site, now fallen into the river, the shrine was removed bodily to its present site in 1887 A.D.

(3) The Shwe-pyaung-pyaung pagoda, built in 1817 A.D. by U Palu the U-Yin-ok ("Superintendent of the Royal Gardens"). In 1846 it was repaired and gilded by U Myat Tha Naw, *Myothugyi*. The brilliance of the gilding was responsible for its present name. This pagoda is now in considerable danger of falling into the Irrawaddy.

(4) The Medawpaya pagoda, built in 1812 A. D. In 1838 it was encased in a larger outer shell by the mother of a queen of Pagan Min; to escape the erosion of the Irrawaddy, it was moved to its present site in 1887.

Pyidawbyan Image.

There is a famous image at Zalun. It was cast in 1838 by U Shwe Bwin, *Myothugyi* of Zalun, and its original name was "Maya-aungmyin Paya" ("the Conqueror of Maya"). The image was taken away by the British during the second Burmese War in 1852, and was returned after the pacification of the district, and hence obtained its present name

("returned to the home-land"). The story was spread that the British tried to melt the image, but failed, and on this account the image gained greatly in sanctity.

Pagodas of Myanaung.

The pagodas of Myanaung have but little archæological interest, and most of them were erected by Alaungpaya while he had his temporary residence at Myanaung in the years 1755-1757. The principal are:—

(1) The Ummadandi pagoda—This pagoda is locally ascribed to the princess Ummadandi. There is no other legend connecting Ummadandi with Myanaung, and in all probability the pagoda is spurious and of quite modern construction.

(2) The Shwebontha pagoda, constructed by Alaungpaya in 1754. It was originally known as the "Yan-aungbontha," and was built to commemorate Alaungpaya's final victories over the Talaings. Its name was changed to Shwebontha when it was gilded. It has given its name to one of the southern quarters of the town in which it stands. There is a very fine collection of images, mostly modern, attached to this pagoda.

(3) The Meimma-so pagoda, said to have been built by Alaungpaya's concubines.

(4) Shinbayin-neyit pagoda, built to commemorate the death of one of Alaungpaya's children. Alaungpaya himself laid the foundations of these last two pagodas.

(5) The Sataungbyi pagoda. There is an inscription on a bell at this pagoda, recording the fact that a toddy-palm fell across the Alaungpaya's raft when he came down to Myanaung on his way to conquer Siam—a very bad omen.

(6) The Lemyethna pagoda, so called from its square shape.

(7) The Paungdaw-U pagoda. Konbaung Min gave 100 viss of silver to erect this pagoda. It was restored in 1912 at the cost of the Sagasein Mibaya of Mindon-Min.

Pagoda at Lemyethna.

At Lemyethna is the Thamanda pagoda which is said to have been built by Banyadala, one of the last Talaing governors of the town. The pagoda was discovered by the Burmese when the site of the town was cleared and reoccupied by them about 50 years after its abandonment by the Talaings. It was restored by the Pehnin Thamanda.

The Indaing Pagoda.

A large pagoda was erected at Indaing village, near Kyangin, in 1826 by the Mahamingyaw Nawrata, who was *Myowun* of Kyangin, Tharrawaddy, Pandaung, and Kanaung. This pagoda has considerable local reputation, and was erected to commemorate certain miracles, said to have occurred on the spot now occupied by the pagoda. There is

a long inscription on the pagoda relating these miracles, but the inscription has no archæological or historical interest.

Nandala Pagoda.

One of the followers of Ummadandi, a local Chieftain named Nanda, being sent out on a reconnoitring expedition from Okpo, reached Kwingauk. There he built the Nandala pagoda, which is still standing. The pagoda has now nothing beyond a mere local reputation. Nowadays scarcely a village in the district can be visited which does not possess its monastery, pagoda, *tazaung*, or *thein*, and usually all four, but the buildings are all of modern origin and of no particular interest.

CHAPTER III.

The People.

Population.

The population of the district at the last census (1911) was 532,357. The area of the district is 17,240 square miles, and hence the density of the population is 186 persons per square mile. But a large portion of the district consists of uninhabited hilly country, and the total area of the district occupied in the year 1913-14 was, according to the figures published by the Land Record Department, 602,324 acres. Using these figures, it is found that the density of population for the area occupied is 566 persons per square mile. No other district in Burma is nearly as densely populated as the Henzada District.

Growth of population. Effect of district boundaries.

Except for a short period, 1854—61, Henzada was not constituted a separate district until 1878. Save during this period from 1852—76, it was part of a district which included the whole of the present Tharrawaddy District, the whole of the present Henzada District, except the Lemyethna Township, and also the Danubyu Township of the present Ma-ubin District. In 1876 Danubyu was made part of the then newly constituted Thôngwa District, and in 1878 the Tharrawaddy District was formed But the Lemyethna Township was not transferred from the Bassein to the Henzada District until 1891. Owing to these numerous changes in the district area, it is extremely difficult to compile any reliable data concerning the variations in population of the district as it now exists.

First census and earlier *Thugyis'* returns.

The first census of British Burma was made in 1872; before this census was made, statistics of population were obtained from thugyis' returns which were by no means reliable. In 1855, thugyis' returns gave the population of the

Henzada and Tharrawaddy Districts, as 171,601 and in 1861 as 302,819; in 1861 the districts of Henzada and Tharrawaddy were united to form the Myanaung District—and the census of 1872 gave the population of the Myanaung District as 476,612. The area of the Myanaung District was 4,150 square miles, and the area of the Henzada District as it then existed was 2,872 square miles. Assuming that the population in 1855, 1861, and 1872 was evenly distributed over the northern half of the Irrawaddy delta which was probably approximately the case in 1855 and 1861, but not so accurately the case in 1872, when most of the protective embankment had been completed and the rush of immigration into the protected area had taken place, we obtain as a rough approximation in the population of the present district—

in 1855	...	...	118,700 persons
in 1861	...	...	209,400 ,,
in 1872	...	...	329,600 ,,

Censuses of 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911.

Almost accurate figures of the population of the district, as it now exists, at the censuses of 1881 and 1891, can be obtained by adding to the figures given for the district as it then existed, the figures given for the Lemyethna Township, which was at these censuses part of the Bassein District. There is a slight discrepancy due to the fact that not quite the whole of Lemyethna Township, as it existed in the Bassein district, was transferred to the Henzada District. Calculating in this way, the following figures are obtained:—

Year of Census ...	1881	1891	1901	1911
Population ...	367,654	438,131* 437,620†	484,558	532,357

At the time of the censuses of 1901 and 1911, the district comprised practically the same area as it does now, and no alterations of the figures as given in the census tables are necessary.

Immigration and emigration.

It will thus be seen that the population of the district doubled itself between the time of the British occupation and

* This number was obtained by adding the population given for Lemyethna Township to that given for the district in 1891.

† This number is given in the Census Report of 1901 as the population of the district in 1891.

the year 1872, while subsequent censuses all show a steady increase of population of about 50,000 persons per decade. The rapidity of the increase in the early years of the British occupation (between 1855 and 1861) was undoubtedly due to the immigration consequent on the gradual settlement of the country, whilst the construction of the protective embankments along the Irrawaddy and Ngawun rivers, which were all completed in the decade, 1861—72 kept up the flow of immigration during this latter period. Colonel Spearman, in his Gazetteer of British Burma, published in 1879, gives the following table, compiled from thugyis' returns, of emigration from and immigration into the Myanaung District during the decade 1867—76:—

Year.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Difference in favour of the district.
1867	13,274	20,179	6,905
1868	14,572	24,327	9,755
1869	17,843	31,510	13,667
1870	18,712	25,868	7,156
1871	19,043	26,215	7,172
1872	22,968	30,596	7,628
1873	19,948	30,969	11,021
1874	18,285	31,989	13,704
1875	19,871	31,162	11,291
1876	5,420	7,718	2,498
Total ...	...	...	90,797

It will be seen that immigration into the district was greatest during the five years 1872—75 immediately after the embankments were completed.

Since this period, immigration from Upper Burma has continued, and still continues, but it is very slow, and is practically counterbalanced by the emigration from the district. The increase of population subsequent to this period can be accounted for by the natural increase of the indigenous population.

The following table * shows the number of people residing in the Henzada District at the time of the censuses of 1901 and 1911, who were born in other districts, and also the number of people born in the Henzada District, who were residing in other districts at the time of these censuses :—

District.	Number of persons born in other districts residing in the Henzada District in		Number of persons born in the Henzada District residing in other districts in	
	1901	1911	1901	1911
Tharrawaddy ...	2,372	2,696	3,343	2,786
Prome	2,911	2,767	2,206	1,452
Bassein	2,045	1,634	9,638	9,268
Ma-ubin and Pyapon	1,289	1,511	17,559	14,154
Thayetmyo ...	2,994	4,017	...	...
Pakokku... ...	5,843	4,000	...	...
Minbu	2,235	1,244	...	...
Mandalay ...	6,510	3,138	...	...
Shwebo	2,658	1,422	...	...
Sagaing	3,731	2,288	...	...
Lower Chindwin ...	4,477	2,637	...	...
Myaungmya ...	5,023	2,857	...	...
Bengal and Chittagong	2,031	2,710	6,887	6,934
Madras	1,945	4,384	...	...
Asia (excluding India)	756	1,487	...	...
Outside India ...	61	44	...	...
Rangoon... ...	...	...	...	...
Hanthawaddy ..	...	...	1,251	1,118
Pegu	...	...	2,070	3,058
			761	1,019
Total ...	46,881	38,836	43,715	39,789

This table shows that during the decade 1901—11 the immigration of persons born in other districts was exceeded by the emigration of such persons, who were resident in the Henzada District in 1901, by about 8,000, while about 4,000 persons who were born in the Henzada District but were resident elsewhere in 1901, returned to the district.

Hence, during this decade the district lost some 4,000 persons by excess of emigration over immigration, and the

* Districts contributing less than 1,000 to the population of Henzada, or containing less than 1,000 persons born in Henzada have been omitted.

total increase of population during the decade must have been more than accounted for by the natural increase of the indigenous population. The density of population for the occupied area of the district, 566 per square mile, or nearly one person per acre of cultivated land, is very heavy for an almost entirely agricultural population, and it is probable that over a large proportion of the district the margin of subsistence has been almost reached, and with the final pacification and increasing prosperity of Upper Burma, many Upper Burma settlers appear to have thought it more profitable to return to their own districts.

Races. Colonel Spearman (British Burma Gazetteer, 1879, Volume II, page 167) gives the following table of the various races occupying the Myanaung District in the year 1856, which he states was the first year for which even moderately reliable figures were available. The second column of the table shows the figures obtained for the present Henzada District by correcting Colonel Spearman's figures by the method described earlier in this chapter :—

—	Number of persons resident in the Myanaung district in 1856.	Figures corrected for the present Henzada District.
Burmans	80,567	58,000
Talaings	91,101	63,000
Karens	26,132	18,000
Shans	2,927	2,000
Arakanese	11	...
Chins	1,705	1,200
Yabaing	702	...
Chinese	156	...
Hindus ... ... Mahomedans	1,308	1,000
Others	138	...
Total ...	204,747	...

The following table shows the distribution of the population amongst the principal areas inhabiting the district at the censuses of 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911 respectively :—

——	1881	1891	1901	1911
Burmese ...	Accurate figures unobtainable.	Accurate figures unobtainable.	422,762	462,901
Arakanese ...			49	40
Chins			3,630	5,493
Shans			1,607	1,107
Karens			45,777	48,103
Talaings ...			1,463	1,224
Chinese ...			980	2,001
Hindus	719	2,781	4,298	6,600
Mahomedans ...	1,269	2,364	3,028	4,657
Europeans ... Americans Anglo-Indians ..	60	105	135	164

The only races indigenous to Burma which are now of any importance in this district, are the Burmese, Karens and Chins.

Pyus. Traces of the Pyus, who formed one of the three original Burmese tribes who migrated into Burma (see Census Report, 1911) such as ruins of brick dwellings and even an iron cooking utensil* have been discovered among the foothills of the Arakan Mountains in the west of the Kyangin Township.

Talaings. The most striking fact discovered by a comparison of the figures deduced from Colonel Spearman's figures with the figures contained in the above table, is the entire submersion of the Talaings, who constituted nearly half the population of the district in 1856. Originally Henzada was part of the Talaing kingdom of Pegu, and save for the hill tribes, practically all the inhabitants of the district were Talaings. It is probable that there was scarcely a Burman until after the conquest by Alaungpaya in 1753. Now, although 1,224 persons described themselves as Talaings at the last census and 399 persons were said to be able to speak Talaing, not 50 persons literate in the Talaing language could be found throughout the district.

Burmans. Although Burmans were not to be found in appreciable numbers in the district until the latter half of the 18th century, they now constitute about 87 per cent. of the population. The present Burmese population are descend-

* Found by Maung Po Win, Assistant Settlement Officer, in 1914.

ants of immigrants from Upper Burma, most of whom came into the district during the period 1855—75.

The immigrants from Upper Burma are all of the poorest class, able only to make a small bamboo raft and float down the Irrawaddy river on it with their families and scanty possessions. They first work up the constituents of their raft into rough mats and baskets, which they sell, and then seek employment in ploughing, planting and reaping of rice. A few go back to Upper Burma for the planting season for a year or two, but most of them usually end by settling in the district.

General Character.

The Burmese population is fairly evenly distributed over the whole district, and at least three-quarters of the Burmans are agriculturists and village-dwellers.

The Burman of this district does not differ in any respect from the Burmans of other districts of Lower Burma, and for a complete account of his mode of life, habits, customs, religion, etc., reference should be made to any standard work on Burma. such as "The Burman, his life and notions," by Sir George Scott ("Shway Yo"), or "Burma" by M. & B. Ferrars. Life in the Henzada District with its fertile plains, protected from floods, and its never failing rainfall, is a very easy matter for the Burman, and in this district the fits of spasmodic energy which intersperse his usual lazy "do-nothing" existence are even rarer than usual. His general well-being allows him to indulge to the full his love of feasts and shows and gaudy clothing. He is always a model of hospitality and good-fellowship ready to share his meal and talk over his own and any other man's business with any chance comer. He displays the uncontrollable temper so characteristic of the Burman, and is at any time liable to break his dearest friend's head over some trifling dispute; yet he takes great pains to prevent the accidental destruction by him of the life of any inferior member of the animal kingdom. Should he hold any high position, he displays much arrogance and inconsiderateness to those beneath him. Unlike most orientals, he is generally truthful, but is willing to lie if he imagines that he will thereby gain some advantage. The unsophisticated Upper Burman is said to be unable to tell a specious falsehood, but constant contact with Indians and law courts has quite worn away this trait among the inhabitants of this district. He is generally cheerful, has an intense passion for gambling and European boots, and is quite unable to remain long at any regular occupation. He is, generally speaking, a most temperate person and rarely

indulges in liquor, but unfortunately with the young town-dweller, love of European boots has been succeeded by love of European liquor.

The Upper Burman, when he arrives in this district, is far more hard-working and frugal than the indigenous Burman. He is often content to take up land which requires really hard labour to produce a crop, and he will work steadily and hard with little food and no luxuries. But the ease of living, the enervating climate, and his surroundings soon have their effect on him, and in a few years it is impossible to distinguish him from the indigenous inhabitant.

Villages. The Burmans of the district dwell entirely in the plains. Although, as is to be expected from the density of population, there are numerous large villages of over 1,000 inhabitants in the district, the majority of the villages are small, a village of 1,000 houses being exceptional, and three or four villages under one headman are usually found in each *kwin*. None of the villages are adequately fenced, such fences as there are being quite useless to prevent the ingress or egress of any person; but the villages are so closely situated that the "*raison dêtre*" of fences has practically ceased to exist.

About 10 per cent. of the population, a very large proportion for Burma, live in towns and there are several large towns in the district. The towns as a rule are well laid out, and a fair amount of attention is paid to sanitary matters; but owing to the absence of road metal within the district, the roads in the towns are bad. A more detailed description of the towns will be found in Chapters XI and XIV.

The Burman insists on living above the ground, and houses are always raised upon posts at a height varying from 18 inches to 5½ feet from the ground. Where the floor is raised well above the ground, the cattle-byre is usually to be found underneath the house.

In the towns many of the shops, offices and lodging-houses are built of brick, while the large proportion of the houses are built of wood and have a tiled or corrugated iron roof.

In the villages, the houses of the poorer tenant classes are crowded together on the village site, which is free of tax, and they usually have mat walls and a roof thatched with "thetke" grass; the floors are often of split bamboo, but sometimes of plank. The houses of the more wealthy land-owning classes are usually large, rambling wooden erections, and very often the roof of "thetke" is displaced by one

of corrugated iron. These better class houses are almost always surrounded by a large garden. Brick houses are unknown in the villages.

Clothin The ordinary dress of the Burman consists of a kilt (longyi) of cotton and a jacket (eingyi) of white muslin or dark cotton cloth. A long piece of silk, called a "gaung-baung" is wound round the head. The women wear a skirt ("tamein") very similar to the men's kilt but worn differently, a jacket ("eingyi"), and a tight-fitting under-bodice. Jungle women often dispense with the latter. Silk "longyis" are always kept for entertainments, ceremonies and visits to the town, while the older men often keep a kilt-and-plaid ("putso") for ceremonial wear. Sandals are worn by both sexes. Time was when all these garments were woven and made up at home and every house possessed its loom. Nowadays, although a certain amount of weaving is still done in most villages, the Burman prefers to buy his clothes of Manchester cloth in the bazaar of the local town, and but little home-made clothing is worn. Similarly, the "longyis" and "putsoes" of Mandalay or Tavoy silk, which were worn on special occasions, have been largely replaced by the imported Japanese silk "longyis." Moreover, the young Burman of this district is not satisfied with the sandals of his father, and even in jungle villages, nearly every young man possesses a pair of European boots or shoes and socks and sock-suspenders, which he displays when he wishes to "cut a dash". It is a curious sight to see these young Burmans, when crossing a *kwin* or bad patch in the village road, take off their European boots and socks, wade through the mud and water bare foot, and then replace the precious articles on their feet when they come to good clean ground again.

Food, drink, et Rice is the staple article of food, and of this there is never any scarcity in any part of the district. The Burman used to be satisfied if his rice was flavoured with a little "ngapi" and a few roots or leaves collected in the jungle, and often the "ngapi" (a concoction of semi-putrid fish pounded with oil) was missing. Nowadays, he demands salt fish, vegetables, chickens, meat, and all kinds of luxuries. Tinned sardines, of a very large size and very poor quality, have become quite a staple article of diet, while most families manage to find the money for one or two tins of biscuits after harvest.

The Burman is essentially a water drinker, and but rarely touches liquor, although brandy and beer have become popular in the towns. He is very fond of a cup of

tea, brewed very weak, with a large addition of sweetened condensed milk. All the richer families indulge in this luxury at least once a day.

Every Burman, man, woman and child smokes. Tobacco is also chewed by the men. Most Burmans still chew betel-nut rolled up in betel-leaf on which is spread a little lime, but the habit is gradually falling into disfavour. The old Burmese habit of chewing pickled tea (letpet-chauk) has quite gone out in this district, and letpet-chauk is now practically only used on ceremonial occasions. Nearly all the tobacco smoked is a local product, although the young town-dweller has unfortunately taken up the habit of smoking very cheap and very bad English cigarettes.

ligion. Nearly all Burmans in the district are Buddhists, but the popular Buddhism of this country bears but little relation to the Buddhism preached by Gaudama, and really consists of a veneer of his teaching, covering a mass of superstition and spirit worship. Every Burman believes in " nats " or spirits, most of which are evil, and every village contains its " saya " who is really a spirit-doctor and is consulted and asked to "read the oracle" before every important act in life. Every village has one or more monasteries according to its size and the monks keep the village school free of charge as a voluntary act of merit. Although owing to the recent settlement of the district, there are few monuments of any archælogical importance, pagodas (many of them gilded), "theins,"* "tazaungs,"† images and "zayats"‡ of modern construction are profusely scattered all over the district. There are no pagoda festivals of any importance.

There is one Christian mission to Burmans in this district, maintained by the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, which also maintains a mission to the Karens. The following account of the history, growth and aims of the mission to the Burmans has been contributed by Dr. J. E. Cummings, who is now in charge of the mission:—

"It is noted in the journal of Dr. Judson's early trips by boat up the Irrawaddy, that he followed the custom of going ashore below a town, and while his boat was being towed past the town, he walked through the town preaching as he found opportunity, and joined his boat again above the

* Buildings in which monks take their vows.
† Buildings containing images.
‡ Sheds for the accommodation of travellers and villagers on ceremonial occasions.

town. In this way the Gospel was first preached at Henzada in 1820 but it was not until the annexation of the province of Pegu that American missionaries were stationed at Henzada. At the time of Crawford's Embassy to the court of Ava in 1826, Dr. Judson, as official interpreter of the expedition, undoubtedly had further opportunities for religious conversation with some of the inhabitants. Maung Kaing, the then *Myowun*,* appears to have been a man of some dignity and state. Henzada appears then to have been a town of one street extending for about a mile along the bank of the river. The old strand road has long since eroded away. Every time the Irrawaddy gets in fair against the western bank, it deepens the curve of the river by deep cutting to the west.

"In 1853, the first American missionaries stationed at Henzada were Rev. A. R. R. Crawley and wife from Nova Scotia for the Burman work; and Rev. B. C Thomas and wife from Boston for the Karen work. From the beginning, it has been the policy of the mission to have one family working for the Karens in the Karen language; and another working for the Burmans in the Burmese language. Although the churches established are uniform in policy and doctrine, on account of strong race prejudice in the early years, segregation of the races was thought desirable and has since been adhered to, with a gradual freer interchange of relations as the Karen has come to a better knowledge of the Burmese language.

"Curiously enough of the first missionaries stationed at Henzada, Mrs. Crawley was the grand-daughter of the old Colonel Governor of Georgia, who at the time of the American Revolution remained loyal to the Crown, and had an oak mansion built for him by Government at Sydney, Cape Breton, to which he retired, and which remained in the possession of his descendants until it was destroyed by fire in 1896, with old documents bearing the seal of George III.

"Mrs. Thomas, on the other hand, was descended from ancestors that came to America in the "*Mayflower*" in 1620. Thus two distinct lines of British descent, the one Royalist, the other Puritan, went into the breeding of the first American missionaries at Henzada, and they and their successors to the present day have ever cherished the best ideals in Government and religion that old England and New England had to impart.

"Naturally touring and preaching from village to village,

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* Governor.

and house to house, occupied the time of the first missionaries. School work, both in the villages and at headquarters, followed apace. For the time both families lived in one compound, a part of that now occupied by the Karen Mission, which has since been enlarged by purchase. Later, a destructive fire impressed the fact that more space should be secured for the growing missions, and Mr. Crawley purchased and occupied the present Mission compound. The Mission House is now about sixty years old.

"The Karens were a people prepared of the Lord by their oral traditions for the acceptance of Christianity. They early became Christian in large numbers, sometimes a whole village at a time. Having at first no written language, when this want was supplied by the missionaries, they were naturally drawn to their benefactors, and the growth of the Karen Mission has been continuous in numbers, education, and efficiency. Early taught to bear their own burdens, they now under missionary leadership support their own village schools and religious worship; maintain the central school at Henzada, contribute towards the maintenance of the Karen Theological Seminary at Insein, and send some of their brightest young men and women to engage in aggressive missionary work on the borders of Upper Burma, notably at Haka and Falam in the Chin Hills and far away Kengtung among the Muhsös.

The work among the Burmans has been of slower growth. There has never been a mass movement towards Christianity, and never a whole village that has become Christian. The converts have been won, one at a time, as a matter of personal work. The attitude of Buddhism is hostile, or at least indifferent. Every new convert in a strange place may count upon receiving as much ridicule as his neighbours know how to put upon him.

The Burmans like to go with the crowd, and so long as the crowd is not setting towards Christianity, he is slow to give the matter serious attention. It is easier and more comfortable to drift with the crowd in the old traditional way of the land. The arrest of the thought comes slowly and not deeply to the average Burman.

Notwithstanding these difficulties and obstacles of many kinds, there has been considerable growth during the past twenty-six years since Dr. Cummings has been in charge of the Burmese Mission. The Burman work now has important out-stations at Danubyu, Sagagyi, Mayoka, Zalun, Daunggyi, Taroktaw-Thamaing, Lemyethna, Ingabu, Myanaung, Kyangin, at four villages near the foothills of the

Arakan Yomas,* and at Danaw village in the Tharrawaddy District. This is largely due to a preaching of the Gospel and to the persistent following up of converts with local village schools for the training of their children, from which schools the most promising children are drawn to the Station School at Henzada for such further training as they give evidence of being suited for. By this process the mission makes use of its own product to enlarge its force of workers and to extend its influence. The mission now has *five* registered Anglo-vernacular schools, seven registered vernacular schools, with a total of 1,020 pupils under instruction, and nine churches with 439 communicants.

"The missionaries who have engaged in this work from its inception are: Rev. A. R. R. Crawley; Rev. Mr. George and wife, Rev. R. B. Hanock and wife, Rev. John Lawrence Douglas and wife; Rev. W. H. S. Hascall and wife; Rev. J. E. Cummings, D.D., and wife; and following ladies: Miss Parne; Mrs. Crawley, Miss Hopkins; Miss Smith; Mrs. Case and Miss Stickney. Rev. B. C. Case will officiate for Dr. Cummings during the latter's furlough to America in 1914-15. The American Baptist Mission Burmese school at Henzada is of seventh standard grade with about 250 pupils. Plans are in preparation to advance this school to full high school standing."

Karens.

Next to the Burmans, the Karens are by far the most important inhabitants of the district. At the census of 1911, there were 48,102 Karens in the district; in 1901 there were 45,777, and the figures deduced for 1856 show only 18,000 as rough approximation to the number of Karens in the district. The Karen population has therefore trebled itself in 55 years.

Their remarkable increase cannot be wholly accounted for by natural causes, and there must have been considerable immigration of Karens into the district. Owing to the fact that they have always been a backward and downtrodden race, nothing definite is known of even moderately recent Karen history, but the Rev. W. Thomas, of the American Baptist Mission, writing about 1884 says: "Regarding the main body of Karens in the Henzada and adjacent districts, I have no doubt of their descent, within no distant date, from the Eastern Yomas into the Tharrawaddy District from which they seem to have migrated across the Irrawaddy within two or three generations; my reason for believing this is that in touring among the Tharra-

* Mountains.

waddy Karens some thirty years ago with preachers from the Henzada District, I found the Karens on both sides of the river to be near relatives, who have been then separated for so short a time as still to be able to trace their natural relationship."

The Rev. Thomas has probably satisfactorily accounted, by this migration across the Irrawaddy, for the large increase in the Karen population of the Henzada District during the latter half of the 19th century, and the subsequent increase is probably due to natural causes.

Distribution. More than half of the total number of Karens in the district reside in the Henzada and Zalun townships but even in these townships the Karens have made no tract peculiarly their own, and there are very few villages which are entirely inhabited by Karens.

Karens, in more or less numbers, are to be found in most of the villages of these two townships lying on the west of a line drawn from Okshitkon to Natmaw, and so on to Myogwin. There are practically no Karens in the villages near the Irrawaddy river. Of the remaining Karens, about 70 per cent. reside in the Ingabu and Myanaung townships. In these townships they have made a narrow strip of slightly elevated land, midway between the Irrawaddy river and the railway from Henzada to Kyangin, peculiarly their own. The land in this strip is almost entirely owned by Karens, and such Burmans as there are in it are of the poorer tenant classes. The Karen tract touches the railway at Zaungdan in the south and at Tegyigon in the north. Between these extremities it lies between the land flooded by the Irrawaddy river, returning up round the end of the Shwegyin bund, on the east, and the series of lagoons formed by the Mamya river which flows down from the Yenandaung hills, on the west. South of Zaungdan and north of Tegyigon scarcely a Karen is to be found. The reasons which have led the Karens to occupy this tract are not apparent; it may be that it has peculiarities, such as good garden land, which make it particularly desirable to Karens; it may be that the pressure of Burmans, from the river on the east, and from the line of the railway on the west, has driven them into this tract.

There are a certain number of Karens, off-shoots of those resident in the Henzada township, in the part of the Lemyethna township which lies on the east side of the Ngawun river. There are practically none on the west or unprotected side of the Ngawun. Very few Karens also are to be found in the northernmost, Kyangin township.

It will be seen that the Karen of this district is essentially a dweller in the plains, for none of them are to be found even within a considerable distance of the hills. The modern Karen of the plains bears practically no resemblance to the hill Karen from whom he has descended, and has become so Burmanised that it is often difficult to distinguish him from a Burman at a glance. He has adopted the Burman's food, clothing, and, if a Buddhist, most of the Burman's manners and customs. There is scarcely a Karen in the district who does not speak Burmese as fluently as his mother tongue. In character the Karen is noteworthy for his truthfulness and chastity, although civilization has tended to weaken these traits. He has none of the vivacity and light-heartedness of the Burman, but is sombre, slow of speech, and much inclined to be sulky. In temper, likewise, he is slow to anger, but when once roused, does not easily forgive or forget. He is much addicted to liquor, and in liquor finds that lightness of heart which is naturally so foreign to him. **General Character.**

The Karen is much more thrifty than the Burman and does not waste his money on shows and festivals in the way the Burman does. The Karen by nature is exceedingly superstitious, and quite a large proportion of the Buddhist Karen's income is consumed n placating the spirits (*nats*).

His food and clothing differ in no way from those of the Burman, and no further remarks on the subject are required. Karen trousers are quite a thing of the past. The "thindaing", or long white smock, the sole garment of the Karen unmarried woman, is very rarely seen in this district. Most Karen men and women keep one of the short embroidered smocks of dark cloth, which form the upper part of the Karen national costume, but except on "national" occasions, they never produce it, preferring to wear the ordinary Burmese jacket (*eingyi*). **Food and Clothing.**

Their villages and houses are very similar to those of the Burmans, the poorer houses huddled together, and the better houses standing in large gardens. Like the Burman, the Karen insists upon living above the ground. As a result of his thriftiness, a larger proportion of wooden houses will be found in a Karen village than is to be seen in the ordinary Burmese village. Practically every Christian village possesses a good school building, and a paid teacher is usually kept. **Villages and Houses.**

Of the Karens of this district, 8,421* are Christians, **Religion.**

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* These figures have been deduced from figures given in the census tables of 1911.

while the remainder are Buddhists. The Buddhism of the Karen differs in no way from the ordinary Burmese Buddhism of the district, except that the leaven of superstition is even stronger than in the case of the Burmans. They worship at the same pagodas and images and help to support the same monks as the Burmans.

Christians. The Karen has been taught by his traditions to expect the coming of a religion very similar to the Christian religion, and Karens all over the province have shown themselves to be ready converts. There are two Christian Missions to the Karens in this district, a French Roman Catholic Mission with headquarters at Zaungdan in the Ingabu Township, and an American Baptist Mission with headquarters in Henzada. Figures deduced from the census tables of 1911 show that of the Christian Karens of this district, 4,845 are Roman Catholics, and 3,576 are American Baptists. Accounts of the history and work of the missions are appended, the one on the Roman Catholic Mission having been contributed by the Very Revd. Father E. Luce, Pro-Vicar, Southern Burma, and the one on the American Baptist Mission having been contributed by Mrs. Morgan Phelps, wife of Revd. A. C. Phelps in charge of the Mission at Henzada:—

"The founder of the Catholic Mission in the Henzada District is Revd. Father John Roch Naude-Theil, born in a village near Lourdes, Basses-Pyrénées, France, in 1822. He had during some ten years devoted his zeal and energy to the Karen Mission of the Tenasserim coast, when Bishop Bigandet sent him temporarily to Bassein, to examine what post would offer the most favourable chance of success in the Karen forests. During several months of his stay, he did much good among the poor Karens who were detained in the Bassein Jail under pretext of having shared in the revolt of what they called the Karen Mengtha. Providence brought him in contact with a Karen prisoner, whose relations lived in the Henzada District. He appeared to be a man of some influence among his countrymen. By the application of the good missionary to the Chief of the Bassein District, the days of this man's imprisonment were shortened, and as soon as he was set at liberty, he offered to accompany Father Naude to his village. The proposal was accepted and both were soon on their way to a place called Kyinpho about six miles north of Henzada. No sooner had he arrived thereat, than he found that his guide had imposed on his credulity. After a stay of two months, he saw

that the position of the locality was a very unfavourable one; so left it, and came to settle in another called Thinganaing (1858) about 8 miles south-west of Henzada. Despite the great and appalling difficulties that beset him in every direction, Father Naude succeeded by his perseverance and confidence in God, in establishing himself firmly in those parts. On that spot, there is a small mango tree grove. There the energetic Missionary, with the help of two Karen boys he had with him, erected a miserable bamboo-hut, the imperfectly thatched roof of which hardly preserved him from the rain. He began to have some success among the families living in the neighbourhood, and within ten years the good father had the consolation of seeing himself at the head of a congregation of converts numbering more than 1,000 souls. The present church and residence were erected in 1871. Schools for children of either sex soon followed. Father Naude never went home but remained at Thinganaing till his death, 2nd June, 1900, being buried inside the church. He was succeeded by present incumbent, Revd. Father F. Heraud, now at the head of a Catholic population of 1,489 souls.

Maryland (*Mayoka, Zalun*), 1864.—In 1861, Revd. Father John Baptist Tardivel went to assist the Missionary of Thinganaing. He remained there until the year 1864, when on relief by Revd. Father John Baptist Bringaud, he resolved to go and settle on a lonely place on the bank of a small creek called Mayoka, and about 7 or 8 miles north of Danubyu. The whole country had been almost uninhabited ever since the revolt of a Burmese Chief, named Myat Tun, after the war of 1852, and it was covered with tall and thick elephant grass. Though overgrown with grass, the land was eminently fitted for the cultivation of paddy. Father Tardivel settled in that wild place with a Catechist, patiently waiting until God would send him some families willing to hear the word of Salvation. His hope was not confounded. He was living in a bamboo-hut. Four or five families came at first to dwell around his hut. In the following year 1865, he erected a large wooden building, which showed the people that the priest was determined to remain among them.

The following year saw the number of Christians considerably and steadily increasing. In 1876, the present brick church and residence were completed. Later on came the two schools. The number of Christians was then some 800. Since then it has risen to 2,495. Father Tardivel is in his 80th year quite hale

and hearty and always at the head of his dear Mission of Maryland.

Mittagon-Okpho-Zaungdan, 1867.—After a three years' stay at Thinganaing Revd. Father J. B. Bringaud directed his steps in November 1862, to a place about 4 miles west of the large village of Okpho. He was invited to proceed thither by some Karens, who had relatives in the village of Thinganaing and likewise by a few Chins, dwelling in that locality. As regards its situation, the place that has received the appellation of Zaungdan* is a well selected one. The whole compound of the mission contains, at least, seven acres of land. It was a completely waste spot, when Father Bringaud came to pitch his tent upon it. Less than ten years after, it was a handsome ground planted out with fruit trees, studded with three principal buildings, the church with its pair of towers and the two schools, whilst the Catholic population attained some 1,200. Father Bringaud who remained all along at Mittagon, had just completed the main building of the present brick church when he died on May 7, 1904. His assistant Revd. Father A. Herzog has ever since continued the good work of his predecessor. The present Catholic population of the Zaungdan Mission attains the imposing number of 2,500.

Sinlu-Myanaung, 1880.—The first assistant given to Revd. Father Bringaud was Revd. Father C. Rouyer who came out to the mission in 1877. Some 25 miles north of Mittagon-Zaungdan, there was already a flourishing station with a chapel in the centre of an important village called Sinlu, when after three years Revd. Father Rouyer established himself thereat. He built a church roofed with zinc and later, in about 1890, a good house for the residing missionary, besides ordinary school-buildings.

Revd. Father C. Rouyer is still alive, although incapacitated for further active work in his beloved Mission. His present successor in office Revd. Father T. Bohn has not less than 800 Christians under his care.

Lettama, 1890.—This station is in close proximity to the village of that name, half Burmese and half Karen, situate on the right bank of the Ngawun, towards the western limit of the Henzada District, and was founded by Revd. Father Maigre. Posted at first, 1885, at Mittagon-Zaungdan as assistant to Revd. Father J. B. Bringaud, Father Maigre established himself at Lettama in 1890.

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* This name has definitely replaced that of Mittagon ever since the Railway line from Henzada to Kyangin was made.

Alone and without any other resources than the good will of his neophites, he built the chapel, residence and schools to be found now in that locality. The many privations he had to impose upon himself to complete his installation, besides the evangelisation of many heathens, undermined his constitution and hastened his premature death, in 1905. Ever since his successors reap in joy fruits of the good seed sown with the tears of this excellent worker. The present incumbent Revd. Father A. Bouch reckons a Catholic population of 1,270.

Danbi, 1893.—Some 16 miles north of Henzada, and almost half way between this town and the Mittagon-Zaungdan Mission, Danbi is the third station detached from the original mission of the late Father Bringaud. Aided by Revd. Father C. Lefebvre, then assistant priest at Mittagon Revd. Father E. Butard settled himself there in 1893 and the following year erected a fine church. Illness compelled the zealous missionary to leave his post in the hands of the late Revd. Father Ambiehl, 1896, to resume it after the premature death of his *locum tenens* in 1906. Schools for either sex are likewise prosperous. Moreover, Father Butard has opened an out-door dispensary, where, himself an invalid, he devoted his time and money to the care of others. Since his retirement in 1906, the Mission has passed into the hands of Rev. Father L. Ravoire. The Catholic population is about 1,000.

Yenandaung-Kyangin, 1900.—This station was opened in 1900 with the purpose of evangelising the Chins, scattered in numbers all along the Arakan Yomas. Fathers Bringaud and Rouyer had baptised a certain number of families when in 1900, these people sent a deputation to Zaungdan, having for object to secure a missionary who would reside at Yenandaung up on the hills. Revd. Father P. St. Guily, who was then assistant to Father Bringaud, offered himself for the work. Accordingly he went and began his installation in 1901, on an extensive plot of land, soon covered with religious and educational buildings. In 1908, Maryland compelled Father St. Guily to leave the hills and even the mission to go to Europe and recruit his health. Meanwhile it was decided to remove the head-quarters of the Chin mission to Kyangin, only distant about 16 miles from Yenandaung. In 1906, the constructions erected with so much labour by Father St. Guily were dismantled and brought down to Kyangin by his successor Father H. Faisandier. The latter had also contracted jungle fever to which he finally succumbed in March 1911.

There is little left at Yenandaung but a wooden chapel where divine service is held about once a month. Revd. Father C. Maisonabe has succeeded the late Father Faisandier. The Catholic population is now 866."

Complementary Notes.—"Up to the year 1879," writes Bishop Bigandet, "the town of Henzada had been without a church or even a small and humble dwelling for the various missionaries, who from their principal centres, resort frequently to that station. At last a favourable opportunity offered itself, and the head of the mission purchased a small piece of land, a little more than an acre, situated in a most quiet and secluded locality. A church was erected with teak-wood materials. Henzada becomes an important place owing to its becoming the headquarters of the Commissioner of Irrawaddy Division."

This must have been written in 1885-86. "Another temporary station with the chapel was opened in 1900 at Sagagyi, on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, opposite to Danubyu. A native priest resided there for three years. The idea was to begin a new mission which would extend from the river to the railway line, and this chiefly in view of the number of Karen Christians having emigrated thereto. Owing to the instability of these people the idea was abandoned. Sagagyi reverted to the Maryland Mission, whilst the tract of country east of same remained under the care of Thônzè-Tharrawaddy Mission."

Decennial Table of progress of the Roman Catholic Church in the Henzada District.

Year.	Number of Missions.	Catholic Population.		Chapels.		Schools.		Boys.		Girls.	
1863	1. Henzada-Thinganaing	1,254		7		3		13		13	
1873	1. Henzada-Thinganaing	1,283	3,282	8	11	2	4	13		12	
	2. Maryland	800		*Nil*		*Nil*		*Nil*		*Nil*	
	3. Mittagon-Zaungdan	1,200		3		2		Not mentioned		Not mentioned.	
1883	1. Henzada-Thinganaing	2,000	4,000	8	13	2	6	Not mentioned		Not mentioned.	
	2. Maryland	800		2		2		Do.		Do.	
	3. Mittagon-Zaungdan	1,200		3		2		Do.		Do.	
1893	1. Henzada-Thinganaing	1,200	8,726	8	52	2	11	30	185	15	80
	2. Maryland	2,000		7		2		40		16	
	3. Mittagon-Zaungdan	3,000		21		3		50		15	
	4. Sinlu	1,126		3		1		20		20	
	5. Lettama	700		7		2		20		14	
	6. Danbi	700		6		1		25		*Nil*	
1903	1. Henzada-Thinganaing	1,096	9,722	9	66	2	23	28	368	15	257
	2. Maryland	2,325		11		3		70		20	
	3. Mittagon-Zaungdan	2,500		17		4		65		73	
	4. Sinlu	908		3		2		30		30	
	5. Lettama	1,120		7		4		78		23	
	6. Danbi	1,100		10		6		66		69	
	7. Yenandaung-Kyangin	673		9		2		31		27	
1913	1. Henzada-Thinganaing	1,489	10,320	10	81	6	36	167	678	69	503
	2. Maryland	2,495		15		6		78		108	
	3. Mittagon-Zaungdan	2,500		19		13		206		209	
	4. Sinlu	700		3		2		27		13	
	5. Lettama	1,270		12		2		69		39	
	6. Danbi	1,000		10		3		43		34	
	7. Yenandáung-Kyangin	866		12		4		88		33	

History of the work for the Karens of Henzada by the American Baptist Missionaries.—"The work was begun in 1864 by Revd. B. C. Thomas and wife. From the beginning there was steady growth both in number and influence. Revd. and Mrs. Thomas were transferred to Bassein in 1867, having given 13 years to work in Henzada. At that time the number of Christians was about 2,000. The work was left in the hands of Dr. D. A. St. Smith and wife who spent eight years here. In 1871 the Karen Home Mission Society was organized and pice collections in the churches were begun. In 1873 Dr. Smith called in his preachers and teachers to study the Bible for two or three weeks. This was the beginning of what is now held in every field, known as the "Pastors' Classes." During Dr. Smith's time, Miss Dr. Wolf the first young lady sent to help in the work was appointed. Then Dr. and Mrs. Smith found it necessary to return to America and the Mission was left in charge of Mrs. Thomas, who had returned to Burma after the death of her husband. In a short time her son Revd. St. F. Thomas came to help her. In 1882, Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Upham and the three carried on the work until 1884 when Mrs. Thomas was left alone again. In 1889, after 14 years' continuous work Mrs. Thomas was compelled to rest. She turned over the work to Revd. St. J. Price and wife. During their time the Anglo-Vernacular school was organized, and the Mission became self-supporting. No American money has been used in the town-school, or jungle schools since 1897. The "Thomas" Memorial Building, in which the large Anglo-Vernacular school is held, was built by Mr. Price in memory of Revd. B. C. Thomas and wife, the first Missionaries. After Mr. Price's death in 1899, Revd. B. P. Cross held over the work for several months until Revd. D. C. Gilmore and wife were sent. They spent about six years at Henzada during which time there was a great increase in numbers. On leaving for furlough in America in March 1905 the work was left in charge of Mrs. J. C. Morgan with Miss A. M. Gooch, assistant. In December 1906 Mrs. Morgan was married to Revd. A. C. Phelps and the two continue the work together.

During the sixty years that the work has been carried on in this district there have been a number of encouraging things worthy of note:—

First, Christians have grown in numbers from none to about 5,000 (five thousand).

Second, the work is all carried on with money given by the Karens or granted by Government.

Third, the people are well organized into societies to carry on the work not only among themselves but also for other races of Burma.

Fourth, the people though poor, have been trained to contribute liberally to the support of various benevolent objects. In 1913 they contributed for all objects over Rs. 42,000 (forty-two thousand).

In the sixty years there have been nine new missionaries and eight wives and nine single lady-missionaries."

According to the Census of 1901 there are 3,630 Chins in the district. In the Census of 1911, 5,493 Chins were enumerated. The Chins are undoubtedly a virile race in the district, and show few signs of being submerged by the Burmans, but this very large increase is principally due to more accurate enumeration in the hilly tracts. There is no immigration of Chins into the district. Chins.

The Chin is essentially a hill-dweller, and is rarely persuaded to take up his abode in the plains. Nearly all the Chins of this district live outside supplementary survey on the lower slopes and foothills of the Arakan mountain range, in the Kyangin, Myanaung and Lemyethna townships. About half the Chin population is to be found on the hillsides of Kyangin Township. It is probable that the Chins, originally a nomadic tribe practising shifting cultivation, are indigenous to the Arakan mountains. The Chins of this district are now settled in small villages amongst the foothills, and practise permanent cultivation. They are excellent cultivators, and the manner in which they utilise the hill streams to irrigate high land, which would otherwise be unculturable, is a lesson to the Burman and Karen cultivators.

The Chins of this district have come into repeated contact with the Burmans, and are to a very large extent Burmanized. Most of them are Buddhists, speak Burmese fluently and are almost indistinguishable in appearance from ordinary Burmans. Their houses are poor, built entirely of bamboos and raised high above the ground, usually on hill slopes. The houses are usually widely scattered, and are rarely grouped close together. The men wear the ordinary Burman dress, except that the kilt (*longyi*) is usually shorter and more scanty and the jacket (*eingyi*) is often missing. The traditional dress of the women is a black "*thindaing*" or smock, with embroidery round the middle, and a black "*gaungbaung*" or turban, but most of the women now wear the ordinary Burmese skirt and jacket. Further

up the hills wilder Chins can be found, who still indulge in the traditional complicated spirit-worship of their race, and are not so completely Burmanized as the Chin of the foot-hills. They have their small patches of cultivation amongst the hills, and also practise cutch-boiling. The heart-wood of the acacia is hacked to chips, which are boiled and strained, and the decoction is then concentrated by gently heating it in iron cauldrons. There is a Roman Catholic Mission to Chins at Kyangin an account of which has already been given in this chapter. Only the elderly Chin women have now tattooing on their faces.

Chinese. The fact that the Chinese population increased from 980 to 2,001 in the decade 1901—1911 is striking evidence of the prosperity of the district. Most of the Chinese dwell in towns, but a few are to be found in every large village in the district. They are all traders, and nearly all of them are exceedingly successful. The opium trade and practically the whole of the liquor trade are in their hands. They are particularly addicted to the keeping of lodging-houses, eating-houses and shops for oilman stores. The Chinaman's shop in a town is a most wonderful thing, providing as it does almost every necessity and luxury of both Eastern and Western existence. The Chinese marry freely with Burmese women, the sons usually being brought up as ordinary Chinese Animists, and the daughters as Burmese Buddhists.

Indians. In 1856 the number of Indians in the district appears to have been about 1,000. At the subsequent censuses of 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911, the numbers were 1,988, 5,145, 7,326 and 11,157 respectively.* The very large increases of the Indian population in each decade are again evidence of the increasing prosperity of the district, which makes it a favourite settling-place for Indians. In 1881 the number of Mahomedans in the district far exceeded the number of Hindus, but in 1911 there were about one and a half times as many Hindus as Mahomedans.* Of the Indian population, nearly 90 per cent. of the Hindus, and about 60 per cent. of the Mahomedans live in the towns. A number of Madrasis of the domestic servant class are Christians, Church of England or Roman Catholics.

Hindus. At least three-quarters of the Hindus are coolies, the remainder are domestic servants, money lenders and petty traders and the like. They but rarely bring their families with them to Burma, and are attracted to Burma merely by the high wages and profits which can be earned here.

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* See page 34.

Having made a competence, they return to their own country. Here and there in the district a detached Hindu cultivator can be found living in a Burmese village; but he is to all intents and purposes a Burman, wears Burmese clothes, has a Burmese wife and speaks Burmese as fluently as his mother-tongue.

Mahomedans. A considerable proportion of the Mahomedans of this district are enlisted in public service as police, civil and military. The remainder are petty traders. A miscellaneous shop, kept by a Mahomedan, where can be bought every requisite of Burmese life from a sewing machine to a betel-nut, is to be found in every large village. Mahomedans of this class frequently settle permanently in the country, and take to themselves Burmese or Karen wives, who obligingly become Mahomedans for the purpose. The offspring of these mixed marriages are known as Zerbadis. There were 876 Zerbadis in the district at the census of 1911

Other Races. The remaining races of the district are of little importance. The few Arakanese are settled in the Lemyethna Township at the foot of the pass leading into Arakan. The Shans are completely Burmanized, and have lost all characteristics of their own. The Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Americans are chiefly Missionaries or Government servants and their dependents.

CHAPTER IV.

Tenures. Sir A. Phayre in his minute on the land assessment recommended for the province of Pegu has given the following descriptions of land tenures under Burmese rule:—

"The whole of the cultivated land of Pegu is in the hands of small independent cultivators. The average size of their estates or farms is about eight acres. If we look at the social condition of the wild hill tribes bordering on Pegu, who belong to the same great family of the human race as do the Burmese and Talaings, we shall be able to gather the probable origin of the right to landed property amongst the latter nations.

Each tribe has a range of mountain territory, within which individual families rudely cultivate the land, clearing a fresh bit of forest each year. The land thus cleared in one year is abandoned the next, and is not again cultivated for several years, when heavy jungle has sprung up, and it has again become fertile. Whatever allegiance the families of a

tribe may owe to their immediate chief, their right to the land they actually cultivate appears to be as complete as that to any other description of property. The land is held allodially.

It appears highly probable that the Burmese and Talaing nations, until converted to Buddhism nearly two thousand years ago consisted of a number of independent but cognate tribes, settled in this valley of the Irrawaddy, and living in a state of society very similar to that of the hill tribes now existing. The traditions now prevailing among the Burmese people, as regards the original right to land, evidently point back to that state of society when, being "the first to fell with the axe" conferred a title to land so cleared. While in that state, cultivating with a plough was probably unknown. But living as those people were in a fertile valley, and not obliged, like the hill tribes, to change yearly the spot cultivated, they would soon be sufficiently advanced to be able to raise a crop from the same land for years successively. The right acknowledged as belonging to the first clearer of the forest would naturally be retained by him if he continued cultivating the same spot of land.

But in the present day undoubtedly the right of private individuals to land in the province of Pegu, up to the time of the British conquest, was held subordinate to the higher rights of the king. Such appears to have been the common law.

Numerous instances could be given where the property in land, held for generations in the same family in some part of the province of Pegu, has been annulled by the Burmese Government, when the land was required for State purposes. It is probable, however, that this would not have been done so harshly, in the original Burmese territories, peopled by the race of the reigning dynasty, as it has been in Pegu proper. The Talaings have, in this respect, shared the fate of all conquered races in rude and barbarous times. At the same time, also, in some districts, land seems to have descended for generations in the same families, and to have acquired a marketable value. Such instances are however comparatively rare.

It is not clear how it came to be regarded as a maxim that the king was the owner of the soil; but it may be assumed that the Burmese tribes, like most oriental nations when they became combined under a king, submitted their lives and property absolutely to him, and that the rights of individuals became far more restricted than when they were members of rude and separate tribes.

When the tribes in the Irrawaddy valley were converted to Buddhism they received an Indian Buddhist code, known as the laws of Manoo. In the first book of these Laws it appears—

1st—that the kingly office was established by election among the early inhabitants of the earth, who soon found they required a ruler as a terror to evil-doers;

2nd—that the king was granted by the people one-tenth of the produce of the land for his subsistence, in consideration of his services. But in the latter books of the code, which are evidently posterior in date to those placed first, it appears that a perfect title to land was deemed to be a grant from the king. This no doubt was the case in India, when that portion of the code was written, though, at the same time, it is also distinctly laid down that the king has no right to interfere with private property but only to collect dues, which are again stated to be one-tenth of the gross produce.

The following are stated to be the seven ways of acquiring land:—

1st—Inheritance from forefathers.

2nd—Purchase.

3rd—Allotment by Government officers.

4th—Clearing the original forest.

5th—Gift.

6th—Gift from the king.

7th—Two years' unchallenged possession, though the former owner knew of the possessor working the land.

In the Buddhist code, then, the principle of the original allodial right of property in land, though later there are some inconsistencies in the code on this subject, seems to be fully established. But in Burma at the present day, in popular estimation, the right of subjects to land is always subordinate to the reservation of Government right.

A Burmese agricultural village consists of a given number of cultivators holding plots of land averaging, say, eight acres in extent. They hold their plots quite independent of each other, and, whatever may be the theory of the ownership of the land, the great mass of cultivators are practically proprietors of the soil. This will no doubt become more truly an ownership by prescription under the British Government, than it has been heretofore."

In another description it is stated:—

"The traditional origin of land tenure in Burma appears to be exactly the reverse of that in India. In the latter country the sovereign has always been considered the Lord

paramount over, and the chief proprietor of, the soil. In Burma, although the chief ruler is considered to be entitled to a share of the produce, his title to it rests on a different foundation. He acquired such share only by the gift of the people who voluntarily surrendered to him a tenth part of their produce in consideration of his undertaking the Government of the country. The idea of the supreme ruler being also the supreme landlord has not obtained here that fixity which it has in India."

Again :—

"In practice there may be said to be but one original foundation for land tenures in Burma, namely, that the cultivated-land-clearer acquires an absolute dominion over the soil, subject only to contribution for the service of the State. He can alienate it by gift or sale, and, in default of his doing so, it descends to his heirs in the usual order of succession. The title to land, therefore, is essentially allodial. Land has always been held in fee simple, the whole right and title being vested in the owner, *i.e.*, the original occupier, and his heirs and assigns. The right of private property in land has always been as fixed and certain and as absolute as it can be in any oriental despotism, where the lives and the property of every subject are entirely dependent on the will of a single autocrat.

The attachment of the people to the arable portion of their landed property has always been strong. As long as a family continue to reside in the vicinity of their ancestral land they will never wholly relinquish their title to it. Land, under Burman rule, was never sold in the usual acceptation of the term. It was frequently conveyed for a price from one person to another, and though the transaction was styled a sale, and not a mortgage, it was fully understood that the vendor retained a right to re-purchase the land at any time he liked, and that the emptor could not re-sell the land without the consent of the original vendor. And yet few cases can now be found in which landed property has remained for many generations in the same family. This result, which at first sight seems incompatible with a strong attachment on the part of the people to the soil, is due to the constant state of anarchy arising from wars and rebellions, and the imperfect control which has been exercised over the provincial governors ever since the downfall of the Pagan kingdom (1298 A.D.). The ever-recurring social disorders impelled the people to constant changes of residence, and one governor, in order to increase the population of his district, would offer rewards to encourage

people to desert his neighbours' jurisdictions. This led to frequent abandonments of land, which would never have taken place had circumstances permitted the owners to continue to reside in the vicinity.

To the general allodial tenure on which lands were held there were two insignificant exceptions. A portion of the fields in some village-tracts was assigned for the maintenance of the village *thugyi** and was known as the "thugyi-sa" fields. The *thugyi*, for the time being, could cultivate these, or let them to any one he liked.

Lands known as "bhanda" or crown lands also existed; such lands were the private property of the crown and were cultivated either by "lamaing" (crown predial slaves) or by the people of the vicinity without remuneration, the whole of the proceeds belonging to the king. Under the Burman government, therefore, there existed only the following land tenures:—

1st—Petty allodial properties; the owners cultivating their own lands or letting them to tenants, the owner being subject to payment of revenue yearly, either to the state or to the custodian of any sacred buildings to which the lands might have been dedicated.

2nd—Thugyi-sa tenures.

3rd—Bhanda tenures.

Under British rule these last two tenures have disappeared; the occupiers of such lands being placed on the same footing as other cultivators.

Under the Burmese customary law lapse of time *per se* does not appear to have been considered sufficient to bar a claim to land. A person who had once cleared, or had been in possession of land, could, by proving such fact, establish his title to recover, unless the parties in possession had been for ten years in unchallenged enjoyment of it."

Mr. T. Corby Wilson has summarised these descriptions as follows:—

(1) "The right of subjects to land is always subordinate to the reservation of Government right to a share of the produce.

(2) In practice the land is held by individual cultivators in plots. The cultivators hold their plots quite independently of each other, and, whatever may be the theory of the ownership of the land, the great mass of the cultivators are

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* Headmen.

practically proprietors of the soil, subject to the payment of revenue to Government."

There were differences of opinion however regarding the land tenures of Lower Burma and a long discussion took place when the Land and Revenue Act (II of 1876) was drafted. Some authorities held that the right of the cultivator in the soil in British Burma was a proprietory right while others, including the Chief Commissioner of that time, the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, held that the tenure could "only be described as a permanent hereditable and transferable right of occupancy." The latter view prevailed, and was enunciated in the Act (sections 5—12). The rights over land so codified have remained unaltered to the present day in spite of some attempts at change (see Chapter X) but a person in occupation of land for which landholder's rights have not been acquired is liable to be ejected from it by Government if he transfers his rights wholly or partly to a non-agriculturalist. In 1912—14 the Revision Settlement Officer remarked: "The land tenures in the district are very simple. Landholder's rights have been acquired over about 519,100 or nearly the whole of the occupied area, 602,325 acres, of the district. There are no lands under special leases or special permits or grants. No grants were ever issued under the Pegu Waste Land Rules of 1865 and there is no communal land. Only 186 acres are held under service tenure (thugyisa) and about 163 acres are held under grants for religious purposes."

Primitive conditions. The district of Henzada did not assume its existing boundaries till 1890, so statistics of agriculture are not available till that year. There is little information obtainable regarding the extent and nature of the cultivation under Burmese rule or for some years after the annexation of 1853, but there is reason to believe that the southern part of the district was chiefly waste land flooded almost every year so much as to prevent any crops growing. The northern half seems to have been more extensively cultivated especially near the towns of Kyangin and Myanaung. The impermanent nature of the early cultivation may be seen from the number of persons working hill clearings, 2,358 in 1867-68. There was a rapid increase in the area cultivated with rice after the annexation which may be ascribed chiefly to the embankments which the Government built along the Irrawaddy and Ngawun rivers but also to the removal of the prohibition, in force under Burmese rule, to export rice. The opening of the Suez Canal in

1869 gave a further impulse. Another incentive was the increase in value of unhusked rice the price of which rose from Rs. 15 per 100 eight gallon baskets in 1850-51 to Rs. 93 in 1878. One of the great drawbacks to agriculture was the precariousness of the rice crop owing to annual floods from the Irrawaddy and Ngawun rivers. Another drawback was cattle disease though the district suffered less than many of its neighbours owing perhaps to a large proportion of bullocks to buffaloes in its plough cattle. Thus in 1873-74 "in Henzada whole herds of plough cattle were swept off during the year." A severe outbreak of rinderpest took place in the south of the district in 1878-79. The rains were usually plentiful but in 1874 there was an exceptionally small rainfall measuring only 65 inches in Henzada. In 1871 floods from the Irrawaddy caused three breaches in the embankments. On the other hand the floods of 1875 were phenomenal but the embankments stood the strain, except in two places where "some local injury" was caused, and saved the rice crop of the district. In 1878 however several breaches were made in them by floods and thousands of acres of rice damaged. Rice was the main crop. Next in importance came gardens of mango, jack, bamboo, etc. The chief miscellaneous crop grown in the sixties and seventies seems to have been sessamum. Nowadays there is very little sessamum grown and tobacco has largely taken its place (see page 68). Indigo was also grown in the early days after the annexation but the demand for it, owing to the cheapness of foreign dyed cloth, has now ceased and its cultivation has been discontinued.

Development into modern conditions.

Even as early as 1866-67 the growth in prosperity of the district was remarkable. In that year the Commissioner of the Division remarks :—

"I need hardly observe that it is a most flourishing district. It increased rapidly in population and area of cultivated land. . . ." The first searching inquiry into its agriculture was made by the Settlement Officers Messrs. Bridges and Hall in their original settlement of 1883—86 and there have been two revision settlements since then, in 1899—01 and 1912—14. The results of these inquiries can be described best under various heads.

Occupied area and waste land.

The assessed area of the district in 1878-79 just after Tharrawaddy District had been separated from it but before Lemyethna township had been added, was about 238,000 acres, 204,000 of which were under rice, 13,000 under gardens, 19,000 under miscellaneous cultivation and 2,000

under temporary hill clearings (*taungyas*). There were besides about 22,400 fruit trees not forming part of a garden. The assessed area then rose very steadily as the following table shows till in 1889-90 it reached 369,914 acres. The addition of Lemyethna township in the following year raised the figures to 426,393.

Year.	Total area assessed.
1878-79	237,895
1879-80	248,977
1880-81	253,643
1881-82	262,930
1882-83	270,480
1883-84	283,538
1884-85	296,335
1885-86	321,491
1886-87	350,165
1887-88	344,356
1888-89	357,429
1889-90	369,914
1890-91	426,393

The figures for subsequent years are shown in Chapter X, page 136, and in Table XIII, Volume B. The following table shows the occupied area, matured and not matured and fallowed and exempt from land revenue for the last thirteen years:—

Year.	Matured.	Not matured.	Fallowed and exempt.	Total occupied.
1901-02 ...	492,529	...	13,562	506,091
1902-03 ...	476,837	7,341	25,020	509,198
1903-04 ...	492,698	5,962	21,023	519,683
1904-05 ...	489,615	18,280	29,887	537,782
1905-06 ...	459,145	12,239	73,090	544,474
1906-07 ...	496,873	4,800	45,440	547,113
1907-08 ...	519,975	463	30,892	551,330
1908-09 ...	536,351	553	24,502	561,406
1909-10 ...	534,759	8,540	29,114	572,413
1910-11 ...	523,089	13,028	40,360	576,477
1911-12 ...	540,362	4,095	35,630	580,087
1912-13 ...	565,757	104	23,508	589,369
1913-14 ...	579,247	1,028	22,049	602,324

The table on page 68 and Table IV, Volume B, show the

changes which have taken place in the cultivated area between 1901-02 and 1913-14. There has been a very steady increase of cultivation and this is due to the natural growth of population not to the opening up of large tracts of new land by immigrants because the increase is distributed all over the district and includes much of the most infertile land. The introduction of "tadaungbo"* rice a few years ago has no doubt contributed to the increase in cultivated area as it can be grown where any other crop would die. The occupied area of the district has increased about 19 per cent. between 1902 and 1914.

Waste. The waste land of the district consists of several kinds —land covered with trees, narrow ridges along the banks of streams, shallow pools, small isolated hills and hillocks, lands under deep water in the rains and lands just outside the embankments.

The first kind may be covered with good trees and lie low and if so it is very good for cultivation. A little of it still remains near the hills, for instance at Seingyi (*kwin* No. 188). On the other hand if it is "*indaing*" that is high sandy land covered with trees such as "in" "*ingyin*," bamboo, etc., it is unfitted for rice and grows only sessamum and pumpkins and these for one or two seasons only.

The second is found all over the settlement area and forms with the third (shallow pools) almost all the waste land left in the plains protected by the embankments. These ridges would yield in a favourable year a poor crop of rice or a moderate crop of sessamum or peas. The pools are quite unculturable but the rice fields are gradually encroaching on them and many of them are included in holdings, the owners thinking it worth while to pay revenue for them yearly though they give no profit in order to establish claims to them when in the course of years they dry up, as the soil is very rich.

The fourth is found in the west of Lemyethna township and all over the Myanaung Subdivision except in the strip of plain running along inside the embankment from Kyangin to Shwegyin (*kwin* No. 210) and in the inundated tracts running from Shwegyin along the northern bank of the Ngawun. These little hills are sometimes long and narrow but usually conical and rise abruptly from the rice plains. They are often stony, always covered with small trees and are useless for cultivating anything but a poor crop of sessamum.

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* See page 70.

The fifth is very extensive and includes large tracts in Lemyethna township between the Ngawun river and the hills, in Zalun township along the Insein and Tharrawaddy borders and the lowest lands of the flooded tracts in the Myanaung Subdivision. These could be planted in parts perhaps with hot weather rice (*mayin*) or with very late winter rice (kaukhnaung) or with *tadaungbo* rice, but the last two are precarious crops and capital is not always forthcoming. They are usually coverd with elephant grass and small trees like the *pauk* (flame of the forest).

The last kind is liable to floods and at the same time has had it is natural drainage spoilt by the embankments while it is too high and of too bad a quality for the growth of *kaing* crops such as tobacco, maize, etc. In short the waste of the district consists of the very high or the very low lands, hardly any of it is worth cultivating and only by the extension of the embankments could the low lands be brought under profitable cultivation.

Drainage. The drainage is naturally from west to east from the mountains and foothills to the Irrawaddy in the north and to the Ngawun in the south-west. In the south the Daga and the Natmaw systems carry the rain water southwards through Ma-ubin and Bassein Districts. In the portion of the district which lies east of the Irrawaddy the drainage is from west to east, that is, in a direction leading away from the river because the land slopes quickly from the bank to the interior where there is a depression which is part of the valley of the Myitmaka in Tharrawaddy and the Hlaing in the Insein Districts. Though the course of the tributaries of the Irrawaddy and Ngawun is short they do not succeed in draining the country effectually in the rainy season because after rushing down to the plains they are met by the high ground along the banks of these rivers. Thus the Patashin stream floods the fields near its mouth. So a narrow flooded hollow runs southwards from near Kanaung between the railway and the Irrawaddy till it merges into the flooded tract at the mouth of the Ngawun and a similar hollow runs north and south between the Ngawun and the Arakan mountains. The Daga cannot carry the surplus water quickly enough to prevent the flooding of considerable areas south of Pyinmagon.

There is another drainage system, however, that of the overflowing of the Irrawaddy and Ngawun rivers into creeks which run inland and at times of high flood spill their waters over the surrounding country. The Patashin stream is such a creek. In the north of the district and on the south

as far as Danaw village (*kwin* No. 295) the embankment prevents the flooding of the country, but from Danaw southwards to Kyun-U (*kwin* No. 605) between which the Ngawun leaves the Irrawaddy, the damage done by floods is very great. Similar conditions occur in the Lemyethna township west of the Ngawun where there is no embankment and in the portion of the district which lies east of the Irrawaddy where the embankment is not high enough. A strong embankment runs in a rough semi-circle along the western bank of the Irrawaddy and eastern bank of the Ngawun but flood waters run up the Daga into the district in some years.

The beds and banks of most of these rivers, streams and creeks are used for growing hot weather rice, tobacco, maize, peas, etc. The embankments interfere to a slight extent with the drainage of the country and sometimes cause water-logging as for instance in Myenu Circle, Lemyethna township.

Soils. The soils of the district vary from rich loam to barren sand. Generally speaking the former is found in the hollows and the latter on the high lands. Perhaps the most fertile land of all is found in the area east of the Irrawaddy which is frequently flooded from that river. Black cotton soil is found in patches all over the lowlying parts of the district and even in the narrow valleys among the hills. Reddish sandy soil, which is very infertile, is found in the "indaing," * while stiff clays and hard sands are found on the high lands and are very poor soils. Silt is found in the river-beds and to some extent in the plains protected by the embankments where it was probably brought by floods from the Irrawaddy and Ngawun, but the deposit has ceased since the embankments were built. Friable clay is more fertile and easier to work than stiff or sticky clay and dark soils are usually better than light. The clay seems to deteriorate more quickly than the mixture of sand and clay. Some of the most infertile land is found in places where surface water rushes off, because the rich soil on the top is continually washed away. Generally speaking the land of moderate elevation is the most productive.

Rainfall, drought and floods. Quite enough rain falls to mature the longest-lived rice grown in the district, but the value of the rice crops which is the chief crop of the district, varies greatly from year to year owing to the unequal distribution of rain throughout the season. Prolonged drought is unknown in the district and the rice crop never fails, but spells of dry weather at

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* See page 61.

critical times in the life of the plant often reduce the outturn considerably. The rainfall in 1914, for instance, was so untimely that the outturn fell about twenty per cent. below the normal. Drought is felt most severely in the extreme north in Myanaung and Kyangin townships, where much of the land is high and infertile.

If there were not extensive embankments along the Irrawaddy and Ngawun rivers a great deal, perhaps the greater part, of the agricultural land of the district would be flooded in most years. Floods still do damage however in the lower course of the Patashin stream, along the banks of most of the streams issuing from the hills on the west, but most of all along the western bank of the Ngawun, at its junction with the Irrawaddy and in that portion of the district which lies east of the Irrawaddy.

Irrigation.

There are no large irrigation works in the district. Water is spread over the fields in the valleys among the foothills by the simple means of making a dam across the stream. More rarely is a canal made. Drainage cuts to let out surplus water however are common all over the district. In Lemyethna township both within and without the area under supplementary survey the small streams are dammed to irrigate by little canals the late winter rice (*kaukhnaung*) grown in the very low lands. The embankments of the district are described on page 80.

Cost of living and prosperity of the agricultural population.

In 1883—86 the Settlement Officer found the average cost of living per acre to vary from Rs. 7·69 in Tanlebin Circle, Henzada township, to Rs. 15·99 in Saingpyun Circle, Lemyethna township. In 1899—1901 the Revision Settlement Officer found it to vary from 9·01 in Saingpyun Circle to 16·80 in Myanaung Circle, Myanaung township. Again the average cost of living per acre for the most of the Henzada Subdivision was about Rs. 11 at settlement (1883—86) and about the same at revision (1899—1901), and the corresponding figures for Myanaung Subdivision were 10·11 and 11·33, but the increase was due chiefly to the higher rate at which unhusked rice was converted into money. The average cost of living per head and per acre were found by the Revision Settlement Officer in 1912—14 to vary from Rs. 36 to Rs. 63 per head and from Rs. 9 to Rs. 22 per acre (cultivated and let). There has therefore been a considerable increase of recent years.

No statistics are forthcoming to show the cost of living of non-agriculturists. They number less than a quarter of the whole population and of course a very much less proportion of the country people. The non-agriculturists

in the country seem to be less well off than the agriculturists. This is noticeable in their houses, but not so much in their food. Again tenants are much less well-to-do than owners, the tenants near Kyangin and Myanaung being specially poor. However, there is little or no sign of poverty in the villages except north of Kyangin where the soil is very poor and difficult to supply with water and here the girls of the village may be seen hawking bundles of firewood. The houses are substantial enough, the food eaten is always rice, the clothes worn are serviceable and on festive occasions gay if not rich and the traveller will find a rest-house (*zayat*) in almost every village. One may travel over the whole district in short marches of only three to ten miles at a time and never need a tent and hardly ever have to put up in a private house. The pagodas are many and well kept and the monasteries are well-built and roomy. The Settlement Officer in 1883—86 thought the people especially those in the Henzada Subdivision, with the exception of immigrants lately arrived from Upper Burma, growers of miscellaneous crops and cultivators in parts liable to floods, very prosperous, and the Revision Settlement Officer in 1899—1901 formed a similar opinion, but added that the people in the "garden tract of Tanlebin" (near Kamauksu) were not so well off as in other tracts where more rice was cultivated. The Revision Settlement Officer in 1912—14 remarked: "The country people of the district seem to me too to be very prosperous. They showed no curiosity with reference to the new revenue rates and I think that the present assessment bears very lightly upon them. There is greater wealth among the people living in the plains than in the hills, but the latter always seemed to me to have a very comfortable if dull life as they have plenty of water, waste and forest land. On the other hand, they suffer much from fever."

Indebtedness.

The Settlement Officer devoted much attention to the indebtedness of the cultivators. In 1883-84 the percentage of the cultivators he examined found in debt in the part of Henzada he settled varied from 11 in Taungbotaya Circle to 33 in Nyaungbintha Circle—both in Zalun Township—and the average amount of debt per family in debt varied from Rs. 70 in Tanlebin Circle, Henzada Township, to Rs. 121 in Taungbotaya Circle, Zalun Township. In 1884-85 the figures for the southern part of the district were found to be 32 and Rs. 85 and for the northern part in 1885-86, 28 and Rs. 81. The Revision Settlement Officer in 1899—1901 obtained figures of 20 and Rs. 166

for the Henzada Subdivision and of 24 and Rs. 136 for the Myanaung Subdivision, respectively. The Revision Settlement Officer in 1912—14 found the percentage of persons in debt to vary from 5 near Apyauk, a rich tract containing many Karens who as a race very free of debt, to 63 west of Kyangin where non-resident landlords are common, and the average debt per family in debt to vary from Rs. 141 north of Kyangin a poor tract, to Rs. 692 north of Apyauk, a tract liable to severe floods. Even in 1883—86 and 1899—1901 repayment was seldom made in kind and chiefly in the poorer parts and now it is very rarely made among the cultivators though the practice is common among labourers. It is remarkable that the rate of interest on loans obtained by agriculturists has steadily fallen. In 1883—86 the Settlement Officer found it to be usually 48 per cent. per annum, but sometimes as much as 60 per cent. and sometimes as low as 36 per cent. In 1899-1900 the Revision Settlement Officer found that "more than two-thirds of the debtors get off at an interest rate of Rs. 36 per cent. and under" in Henzada Subdivision, and in 1900-01 in the Myanaung Subdivision it was only in the Kyangin Township where the great majority of the debts bore an interest at a rate greater than 36 per cent. The highest interest was demanded by the Burman money lenders of Kyangin and Petye (Kyangin Township). The Revision Settlement Officer in 1912—14 found that the modern rate of interest was only from 2 to 2·5 per cent. per month.

The money-lenders of the district are chiefly of two classes—Madrassi Chetties and Burman traders and land owners. The former are found in the towns and in one or two important villages such as Apyauk and Mezaligôn and the latter in the towns and the larger villages. The Chinamen in the trading centres sometimes lend money to agriculturists and occasionally they obtain a loan from an Indian, other than a Madrassi Chetty, who has succeeded in amassing a little capital. The dwellers in the hills hardly ever borrow from Chetties as they are too far off and even of the dwellers in the plains the great majority borrow their money from Burmans. The Chetties lend the largest sums but also small ones, as small as Rs. 100, and generally speaking demand a less interest than the Burman lenders, but the security they take is probably better. A Chetty will hardly lend money to a cultivator unless he knows him personally or he has land of his own. A tenant can hardly borrow money except from a Burman money-lender and the man not in possession of land in any way can hardly obtain

a loan at all and must pay high interest. Few debts are secured by mortgage on immoveable property and hardly any by mortgage of moveable property. The Chetties will not lend money at all to a cultivator unless he is known to be a trustworthy man and if he has a good name they do not insist on a mortgage of his property. They no longer lend on the security of uncleared land and choose their clients more carefully than they used. They seem now to act a useful part comparable with that played by local banks in European countries.

In 1883—86 the Settlement Officer found that small loans were utilised for household expenditure and large loans for the purchase of land or cattle. In 1899—1901 the Revision Settlement Officer found that most of the loans were applied to household expenditure or the purchase of cattle. Nowadays the cultivator borrows almost entirely for household or agricultural purposes.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

Co-operative credit societies began to be instituted in the district in March 1905 at Apyauk and it now (June 1914) contains twelve rural societies of the Luzzatti type which are of recent formation and have not yet become efficient. Five of them have formed a union with headquarters at Tanthonbin in Myanaung Township. There are besides two prosperous urban societies at Daunggyi and Myanaung, and the clerks in the Government offices in Henzada have formed a society. The co-operative movement in the district is thus in its infancy and its beneficial results have not yet had time to show themselves.

Government loans.

No loans have ever been made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and none were made under the Agricultural Loans Act till 1905-06. Table VI, Volume B, shows the advances made in that and subsequent years. The advances were made to help the cultivators to buy cattle and seed. Repayments have been prompt and with the exception of one of Rs. 840 in 1906-07 there have been no suspensions. There were large advances in or just after the years of great floods on the Irrawaddy which no doubt helped to relieve the distress caused by the destruction of the crops. Although the interest is low (5 per cent. per annum) these loans are not yet popular as a certain amount of security is demanded and the cultivators are afraid of the consequence of unpunctuality of repayment.

Chief crops and their cultivation.

Table IV, Volume B, shows the areas cultivated, irrigated and not irrigated and those planted with rice, sessamum, tobacco and plantains since 1901-02 and Table V shows the outturns of several crops from the same year.

The following table shows the areas cultivated

	YEAR.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Cereals and Pulses.	1. Spring rice. Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Spring rice. Unirrigated ...	1,562	1,700	1,634	1,847	1,912
	3. Autumn rice. Irrigated ...	...	..	..	...	...
	4. Autumn rice. Unirrigated ...	...	...	53	580	547
	5. Winter rice. Irrigated ...	..	...	...	...	...
	6. Winter rice. Unirrigated ...	427,479	422,182	433,971	4,39,569	3,98,612
	7. All rice. Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. All rice. Unirrigated ...	429,041	423,882	435,658	441,996	401,071
	9. Total ...	429,041	423,882	435,658	441,996	401,071
	10. Wheat (*Gyon*)	...	...	2	...	...
	11. Jowar (*Pyaung*)	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Job's Tears (*Lu*)	...	...	...	...	...
	13. Maize (*Pyaungbu*)	1,451	1,670	1,175	1,460	1,674
	14. Gram (*Kalalè*)	506	696	1,008	1,192	1,430
	15. Beans (*Pegyi*)	7,296	5,912	4,686	5,600	6,776
	16. Beans (*Pegya*)	..	...	145	209	6
	17. Beans (*Peyin*)	...	...	3	3	27
	18. Others	...	99	1,062	400	577
Oil seeds.	19. Ground-nuts	...	...	5	5	5
	20. Sessamum. Early	...	...	...	...	...
	21. Sessamum. Late	1,408	904	1,026	1,482	3,388
	22. Others	...	...	...	...	...
Condiments.	23. Chillies	2,166	1,518	740	746	1,011
	24. Betel-vine	702	441	557	540	553
	25. Others	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Sugarcane	213	253	264	179	157
	26A Others	388	445	315	366	390
Fibers.	27. Cotton	...	...	...	...	...
	28. Others	...	...	...	5	...
Drugs.	29. Tobacco	7,807	8,455	10,582	13,186	12,849
	30. Others	...	...	...	...	...
	31. Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	...
Orchards.	32. Plantains	15,639	16,266	15,951	15,322	14,436
	33. Cocoanuts	1,836	1,107	977	998	995
	34. Betel-nuts	641	625	665	695	782
	35. Mangoes	...	...	...	...	...
	36. Others	17,300	17,506	18,521	17,915	20,316
Miscellaneous.	37. Onions	849	234	83	53	54
	38. Tomatoes	...	12	2	...	2
	39. Others (food)	1,881	993	1,580	1,081	1,704
	40. Dani	..	...	...	...	...
	41. Others (non-food)	3,405	3,893	3,693	4,468	3,195
Totals.	42. All crops	492,529	481,211	498,700	507,901	471,398
	43. Double cropped area *	...	33	40	6	14
	44. Net area cropped ...	492,529	484,178	4,98,660	507,895	471,384

* Including 254 acres of rubber.

with the various crops in the last thirteen years :—

1906-07.	1907-08	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,200	2,376	2,297	1,890	1,956	2,584	2,423	2,431
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
494	600	611	510	802	692	...	..
....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
431,441	450,036	465,325	469,244	461,928	465,548	484,597	4,96,037
3,409	3,382	5,025	4,782	4,680	4,982	5,386	4,229
430,726	449,530	463,137	466,662	460,006	464,842	4,81,714	491,239
4,34,135	4,52,912	4,68,163	4,71,444	4,61,686	4,68,824	4,87,020	4,98,468
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,861	2,223	2,160	1,616	2,396	3,794	3,147	2,852
1,119	831	1,620	1,007	737	835	632	549
4,243	2,872	5,129	6,969	6,494	4,823	3,761	6,580
15	376	415	10	...	11	3	39
55	53	27	11	30	24	75	107
1,315	1,821	3,665	3,315	2,574	2,104	3,971	5,324
5	7	36	21	23	46	147	145
...		...	34	34	26	...	...
1,808	1,486	1,020	1,491	788	1,113	769	1,291
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
1,686	2,051	1,177	1,088	1,078	1,425	1,215	658
630	528	551	611	558	604	644	570
..	5	...	15	14	14	2	2
183	203	214	287	239	138	141	245
582	405	818	381	384	536	572	526
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12,602	13,484	9,075	11,630	14,439	12,826	14,119	13,760
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,754	14,213	15,616	15,164	12,300	15,964	16,026	16,739
1,211	1,014	834	836	501	696	723	981
787	824	740	929	918	810	463	831
...	6,400	5,777	5,711	5,464	5,585	6,207	6,198
19,989	13,695	13,690	16,461	17,937	18,183	17,863	18,449
44	104	76	63	154	350	407	261
14	14	1	3	10	10	113	73
1,487	1,652	1,869	1,223	1,475	3,354	4,822	3,390
3,418	4,241	4,231	2,982	2,584	2,368*	2,338*	2,567†
501,694	52 438	536,904	548,299	536,117	544,457	565,956	580,491
21	..	...	...	...	...	95	216
501,673	52 438	536,904	548,299	536,117	544,457	565,861	580,275

† Including 372 acres of rubber.

The chief crop is rice of which there are five principal kinds, winter rice (*kauklat*), early winter rices (*kaukyin and tadaungbo*), late winter rice ("kaukhnaung)" and spring rice (*mayin*). Nearly 500,000 acres, or about five sixths of the occupied area of the district, is planted with rice. About 26,000 acres are covered with orchards of mango, cocoanut, betel-nut, custard apples, etc., and about 17,000 with plantain gardens. Tobacco, beans and maize grown in the beds of the rivers cover about 14,000, 6,700 and 2,850 acres respectively. Much sessamum used to be grown in Henzada District and in 1867-68 it was the most extensively grown of the miscellaneous crops, but has now made way for tobacco. The former grown both on high land and on land annually flooded now covers only 1,300 acres and is all of the long-lived kind. The other crops are various kinds of peas and beans, chillies, sugarcanes, groundnuts, betel-vine, vegetables of various kinds and rubber.

Winter rice is almost invariably transplanted in Henzada District except in the low lands liable to floods. Thus *tadaungbo* rice is always sown. There has been no great change in the method of cultivating rice since the days of Burmese rule except the more general use of the iron plough (*te*) especially in the Henzada Subdivision. The field is usually ploughed once with it and then eight to ten times with the wooden plough or harrow (*tun*). Opinions differ as to the advantage of the iron plough. Some say it turns up the soil better; others say it is merely a labour saving device and that if the land were ploughed with the wooden plough only but a greater number of times the result would be as good or better. The wooden plough when fitted with extra teeth is called a *tunseik* and is used in this district to heighten the small embankments (*kasins*) between the fields.

Early winter rice (*kaukyin*) is planted on the high lands and ripening early is threshed and used as food. There is no market for it. *Tadaungbo* is sown after one ploughing with the *te* and lightly harrowed over in the very early rains and left to take its chance of surviving the floods. Its outturn is thus very variable but it is cheap to grow though expensive to reap and fetches a good price in the market as it is mixed up with the ordinary kinds of rice.

Late winter rice (*kaukhaung*) is planted late in the low lands when the water has fallen sufficiently low, kept alive after the rains have stopped by irrigation from the perennial streams which come down from the Arakan Hills

and reaped considerably later than ordinary rice. *Moksogyi* is a variety commonly used

Spring or hot weather rice (*mayin*) is planted round the edges of slowly drying pools and streams about the time ordinary rice is becoming ripe and gets no irrigation. It is reaped in the hot weather. The outturn may be extremely good, but the quality is bad and there is no market for it so it is consumed locally.

Orchards can scarcely be said to be cultivated. Many of them are old and worn out, and few are being replanted with young trees. Betel-nut gardens are an exception. These are more valuable than the others and are carefully trenched and watered. Most of them are found in the low-lands in Myanaung Township especially beside the Tu lake. Plantains (chiefly *pigyan*, *nanthabu* and *yakaing*) are cultivated all over the district, but with special care near Neikban and Yonthalin in Henzada Township and Kamauksu in Lemyethna township.

Custard apples are found on the hill-sides at Akauktaung at the northern extremity of the district and near the Tu lake, but in the latter neighbourhood seem to be in a neglected state. The Settlement Officer and Revision Settlement Officer both describe these gardens and the method of cultivation and there has been no change since their time. Tobacco has become a much more popular crop since settlement, but the methods of cultivation and curing it are still more or less the same (see Chapter X, page 138). It is sun-dried in the Irrawaddy and shade-dried in the Ngawun. There has been no introduction of new seed lately. The prediction made by the Settlement Officer in 1884-85 in paragraph 86 of his report has not been fulfilled. Sun-drying has not been discontinued and the average price is only about Rs. 24 per ten viss.

The rice-crop of the district is little troubled by insects. The *podaungde* eats the young plants in the nursery and the *palanbyu* at a latter stage and the *sitpo* or *ushaukpo* destroys the young ear. There are many alternative names for these. The cultivators fear these insects little and take no steps to destroy them. Near the hills wild animals such as elephants, deer and pigs spoil the rice fields to a small extent and elephants also attack plantain and sugarcane gardens. Pests.

No new implements have been introduced into common use since the days of Burmese rule. Those used are still very primitive, but have the advantage of cheapness. The various kinds of implements called *setton* for cutting Implements.

grass and breaking clods are very seldom met with. Winnowing machines may occasionally be seen.

Manures. No artificial manures are used for rice or any other crops except special crops such as betel-vine. Farmyard manure is extensively used but is often spread in heaps on the hard ground in the hot weather so that much of it is blown away and its quality deteriorates. A company is being formed to supply as manure at a cheap rate the refuse of oil and rice mills which would be very valuable. The increase of stall-feeding will keep to enrich the soil. The long stubble is left to rot and manure the fields, but very often it is accidentally burnt in the hot weather.

Wages of labour. Nearly every cultivator hires men and women to help him, more in the plains and rich parts generally and less near the hills and in the infertile or precarious parts. Many too hire their neighbour's cattle. Wages seem generally speaking to be higher in the southern part of the district and are nearly always higher in a rich tract than in a poor one. Ready money too is more often paid in the Myanaung than the Henzada Subdivision. A ploughman gets for the season from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 ready money or from 25 to 45 baskets of unhusked rice payable at harvest, together with his board and lodging. For plucking 100 bundles of seedlings a man gets 2 or 3 rupees ready money or four baskets of unhusked rice payable at harvest and sometimes his breakfast. For planting seedlings a woman gets per day 8 to 12 annas ready money or a basket of unhusked rice payable at harvest together with her breakfast. The daily wage for reaping is the same as that for planting but the work is often given out by contract for a fixed sum and sometimes, especially in Zalun Township, one sheaf in every ten or eleven is given to the reaper as pay without food. Sometimes a man is hired to reap and thresh as well and then his wages approximate to those of a ploughman. Wages for threshing depend on the amount of grain to be threshed—the hired man gets board and lodging. For herding a lad is usually hired and given from two to four baskets of unhusked rice per month together with his food. Frequently a labourer is hired for the whole agricultural year of eight or nine months and is given 50 to 100 baskets of unhusked rice (or an equivalent in ready money) and his board and lodging. Children are often hired at a small wage to drive away the sparrows from the crops. These rates hardly differ from those described by the Settlement Officer in 1885-86 in paragraph 90 of his report or from those described by the Revision Settlement Officer in paragraph 27 of his reports for 1889-1900 and 1900-01. The payment of

wages in money has apparently always been prevalent in the Myanaung Subdivision.

No new or remarkable customs have sprung up since settlement and no variations from those described by the Revision Settlement Officer in Appendix C of his report for 1900-01. Mutual free help at planting or reaping is hardly ever given. There are no apparent improvement in agricultural methods. The operations of the Department of Agriculture have not advanced sufficiently in the district to change the long established methods. The cultivators of Henzada are hardly farmers in the European sense as they do not try to improve their land. They are enterprising however in extending it and trying to secure the proper amount of water for it. They require to be taught how to stall-feed their cattle, how to manure their fields and how to grow fruit. There are no experimental farms in the district nor has a district agriculturist yet been appointed.

Cost of cultivation. The Settlement Officer in 1883—86 found the cost of cultivation per acre to vary from Rs. 5·27 to Rs. 8·5 in the extreme south, from Rs. 5·37 to Rs. 7·43 in the centre and from Rs. 3·95 to Rs. 6·10 in the northern and poorer part of the district. The Revision Settlement Officer in 1889—1901 found it to vary from Rs. 3·64 to Rs. 10·97 in the southern and from Rs. 5·70 to Rs. 11·31 in the northern half of the district. There was thus an apparent increase in cost of cultivation, but the Revision Settlement Officer attributed this to the enhanced rate at which grain was converted into money and to greater detail and hence accuracy in compiling the statistics. The Revision Settlement Officer in 1912—14 found the cost of cultivation to be about Rs. 10 per acre in the poor tract north of Kyangin, Rs. 12 in the infertile tract near Kanyinngu and Inbin and Rs. 14 in the rest of the district except in the Zalun Township and in those parts of Henzada and Lemyethna Townships protected by embankments where it was Rs. 17.

Cattle. As in most districts the proportion of buffaloes to bullocks has decreased very greatly, roughly from four-ninths to an eighth in the last 13 years. Ponies, which are to some extent an index of the prosperity of the people, have increased a little. Buffaloes are used in the flooded tracts where the water is too deep for bullocks and also near the hills where the perennial streams afford them water. The average number of acres a yoke of plough cattle plough in the district is about 7·5 acres.

The changes in the agricultural stock of the district from 1901-02 is shown in Table IV, Volume B. There is a good

deal of breeding carried on by the cultivators especially near the hills and in other localities where waste land is plentiful. Indians breed cattle and sell milk near the towns. Many cattle are imported from Upper Burma by road and river and a few are brought from Arakan, but the latter are not so good. There used to be Government cattle-markets at Henzada, Lemyethna, Kwingauk and other towns last century, but they have gradually been abolished as unnecessary and the cattle-dealer takes his animals from village to village selling them as he goes. There are no cattle fairs.

It is impossible to fix the average price of a plough bullock or buffalo. The price per head of the former may be as low as Rs. 25 and as high as Rs. 120; that of the latter hardly falls below Rs. 40 and seldom exceeds Rs. 125. A yoke of bullocks for the ploughing season is hired for 30, 40, 50 or 60 baskets of unhusked rice payable at harvest, but usually at 40 baskets and a yoke of buffaloes usually for 50 or 60 baskets. Cattle are very seldom hired for money or grain for threshing; if so, the fee is about five baskets a head for the threshing season. A cultivator sometimes gets the loan of cattle for threshing free by looking after them in the rains after the ploughing season is over.

There are no peculiar cattle diseases in the district and the common kinds, anthrax, rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, etc., have not caused any great mortality of late years except in the years 1890-91 when 5,004 head died of rinderpest alone, in 1891-92, in 1895-96 when many cattle died of rinderpest, in 1901-02 when rinderpest and anthrax were prevalent in parts of the district and in 1904-05 when there was a very severe outbreak of rinderpest.

Plough bullocks are stall-fed with straw and cut grass when the crops are on the ground, but at other times are set free to graze among the stubble and in the grazing ground. The cows and calves and the buffaloes are left to fend for themselves in the grazing ground and waste lands of the village. Very occasionally are cattle sent to other localities, *e.g.*, the islands of the Irrawaddy, to be herded. Sessamum refuse costing usually Rs. 1-8-0 per 10 viss and, less commonly, rice-bran at about eight annas a basket, are often given to plough cattle when they are working hard as in the ploughing and carting seasons.

In consequence of early provision of grazing grounds on the recommendation of the Settlement Officer and Revision Settlement Officer the reserved area is now very large, about 69,000 acres, and in most of the villages

sufficient. Some of this area is not suitable for grazing, however, and should be thrown open to cultivation.

Land lords and te ants.

As a rule estates are small near the hills and large in the plains. Several of the landlords of Kyangin, Petye and Myanaung have very large estates in which they do not reside. The separate holdings too are as a rule smaller near the hills, but near these towns they are excessively small owing perhaps to continual partition on inheritance. There are practically only two forms of tenancy in the district—fixed cash and fixed produce. Partnership (*metayer*) and share produce tenancies are hardly ever met with. Nearly all are fixed produce tenancies. Even in Henzada and Zalun Townships where the Revision Settlement Officer noticed "an increasing favour for money rents" (paragraph 45 of his Report for 1899-1900) very few such tenancies are now met with. The vast majority of rents are paid in unhusked rice at harvest, a certain number of baskets being agreed on as the rent in the beginning of the season usually in April or May. Very occasionally the rent for a term of years is paid in a lump sum of money at the beginning of the tenancy.

The Settlement Officer in 1883—86 seemed to think the tenant class in Henzada District was prosperous enough and did not expect it to increase. The Revision Settlement Officer in 1899-1900 though noticing in the southern half of the district some cases of rack-renting and "a desire of the tenants to have the legislative protection of Government" (paragraph 43 of his report) considered the tenant class to be independent and prosperous in spite of high rents. In 1900-01 he found the "economic condition of the tenant family" was "practically the same as that of the land owning class" and formed the opinion that "the condition of tenants over the tract 'needed' not cause anxiety."

Nowadays there is little or no available waste, the pressure of the population on the land is increasing, as is shown, for instance, by the desire of the people to work the low lands in grazing grounds, and there is competition for tenancies. The landlords are in a very strong position now and it is worthy of note that the tenants near Petye, Kyangin and Myanaung, like those on the Man and Salin canals in Minbu District perform many services for their landlords such as carting, supplying firewood, etc. They may do so voluntarily of course in order to secure their tenure and many of the landlords are absentees living in these towns who cannot cart firewood for themselves, but it would be better to have a more independent tenant

class. The Revision Settlement Officer in 1912—14 thought that no interference on the part of Government was yet necessary, but that the effect of his proposed increase in rates on the rents paid throughout the district should be closely watched during the coming settlement and a Tenancy Act be passed and put in force if necessary.

its. Colonel Spearman writing about the year 1879 says* that the average rent at that date was only about Rs. 1·50 per acre, but this figure was rapidly exceeded. Thus the Settlement Officer in 1884-85 in dealing with an area which was chiefly composed of the present Henzada Subdivision found that 31 per cent. of the rice cultivators were tenants and 24 per cent. of the land cultivated with rice was rented by them, the average rented holding was 8·73 acres and the average rent per acre (including revenue, which the tenant in those days usually paid in whole or in part) was equivalent to Rs. 4·62, and that more than half the tenants had not been in occupation of their lands before the year of inquiry. In 1885-86 in dealing with an area which comprised most of the present Myanaung Subdivision he found the corresponding figures to be 28 per cent. 20 per cent, 5·73 acres and Rs. 4·94, while only 1,360 tenants out of 3,541 had not been in occupation of their tenancies before the year of inquiry. The Revision Settlement Officer in 1899-1901 found the area rented in Henzada Subdivision to be 31 per cent. of the whole cultivated area, the average tenant holding to cover 15·98 acres and the average rent to be equivalent to Rs. 8·31. In 1900-01 he found the corresponding figures for the greater part of Myananng Subdivision to be 19 per cent., 6·82 acres and Rs. 7·15. There was thus an increase between settlement and revision, both in the proportion of land rented and in the rental value and the increase in the latter cannot be wholly accounted for by the difference in the rate of conversion of grain into money.

In 1912—14 the Revision Settlement Officer found that about 38 per cent. of the rice land of the district was let and that the average rent varied from Rs. 7 in the flooded part of Apyauk Circle and Rs. 8 in the hills of Lemyethna Township to Rs. 21 near Apyauk Town itself and in the rich embankment—protected part of Zalun Township. The increases have therefore been maintained.

Even in 1884—86 the Settlement Officer found the rents to be mostly fixed produce rents and to be high, a change

* British Burma Gazetteer, Volume II, page 173.

he remarked from the old share produce tenancies of Burmese custom in which a tenth of the actual crop together with the land revenue was paid. The Settlement Officer summarised the tenancies of the district in paragraph 45 of his report for 1899-1900 as follows:—

"(1) General absence of the tithe principle of rent, except in the poorest land or among relations (I only remember to have met it in the poorer parts of Apyauk and Tanlebin circles).

"(2) Fixation of rents without any apparent recognized principle of proportion of rent to outturn.

(3) A general custom of enhancing rents when there is competition between would-be tenants and the tenant in occupation.

(4) A fairly general, though by no means universal, system of rebates when the crops fall short."

This description still holds good. The landlord usually comes and removes the grain, which is his rent at his own expense, but the tenant has often to take it at his own expense to the non-resident landlord and sometimes even sells it for him.

Sale

In 1884-85 the Settlement Officer in dealing with an area which was chiefly composed of the present Henzada subdivision found the average price of land during the preceding four years to be about Rs. 12·5 per acre, but noted that the best lands were worth "from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 the acre." The average price found in 1885-86 for Myanaung subdivision was about Rs. 15·8. In 1899—1901 the Revision Settlement Officer found the average value of rice land in Henzada subdivision to be Rs. 28·83 and in 1901-02 found the corresponding value in Myanaung subdivision to be Rs. 49·17. There was therefore a very great increase in the value of rice land during the first settlement. The land boom had then not yet begun. In 1912—14 the Revision Settlement Officer found the sale value of rice land per acre to vary from less than Rs. 20 in the parts of Henzada subdivision liable to floods to Rs. 118, Rs. 149 and Rs. 172 near the towns of Kyangin, Petye and Myanaung respectively. The increase in value is very marked.

Mort ges.

In 1884-85 the Settlement Officer in dealing with an area which was chiefly composed of the present Henzada subdivision found the average mortgage value for the year of inquiry to be Rs. 11·20 and in 1885-86 the corresponding figure he obtained for the northern part of the district was Rs. 20·24. In 1899-1900 the Revision Settlement Officer

found the average mortgage value of rice land in Henzada subdivision to be Rs. 26·15 and in 1900-01 for Myanaung subdivision, Rs. 34·37. There was therefore a very great increase in the mortgage value of land also during the first settlement. In 1912—14 the Revision Settlement Officer found the mortgage value to vary from Rs. 20 and less in parts of Lemyethna township to about Rs. 95 near the towns of Kyangin and Myanaung. The increase in value is very marked.

stoms 'ard- sales 1 mort- ges.

The Settlement Officer in 1884-85 found that most sales were due to indebtedness and remarked "Many cultivators have of late made over their land to money-lenders in satisfaction of debts. It is usual for land to be mortgaged with a condition that if not redeemed in a certain time, often only two or three years, it is to belong to the mortgagee. At the end of the stated period the cultivator as a rule surrenders his land, unless he can then redeem it."

"The money-lender often sells the land again to other cultivators, but some of them retain the lands in their own hands."

"Land is usually mortgaged with possession. The mortgagee being a money-lender, and often not a cultivator, as a rule lets it to some cultivator. Land so mortgaged is often rented by the owner." In 1885-86 he again attributed most of the sales indebtedness and remarked "Land is sometimes mortgaged without possession being given to the mortgagee, then interest is generally 30 to 35 per cent. ; when it is mortgaged with possession the mortgagee often lets it and the rent he gets is equal to about 30 per cent. on the money advanced."

The Revision Settlement Officer gives no account of the manner of conducting sales and mortgages in 1899-1901.

There has been little or no apparent change in customs connected with sales and mortgages of late years. It is a common practice to borrow money to buy land and at the same time mortgage the land bought as security for the loan.

rices.

The price of unhusked rice is a very important one for the cultivator in the district for on it largely depend the profits of his agriculture. In 1868 the local price in the southern part of Henzada District varied from about Rs. 45 to Rs. 79 per 100 eight-gallon baskets and in 1879 it had risen to about 93, that is, about 105 per 100 nine-gallon or standard baskets. In 1883—86 the Settlement Officer assumed local prices varying roughly from about Rs. 56 to

Rs. 68 per 100 standard baskets ; in 1899—1901 the Revision Settlement Officer assumed local prices varying from Rs. 71 to Rs. 82 per 100 standard baskets; and the Revision Settlement Officer in 1912—14 assumed local prices varying from Rs. 86 to Rs. 96 per 100 standard baskets ; these local prices were obtained by subtracting cost of carriage, etc., from the price at Rangoon or Bassein. There has been in fact an almost steady rise in the price of unhusked rice due chiefly to increase in demand from Great Britain, India, the Straits Settlements and foreign countries, broken occasionally as in 1893-94 by a successful combination of the millers in Rangoon to keep down prices or by a famine in India. The opening of the railway in Henzada District in 1903 has benefited the cultivator by bringing his produce nearer the market and raising its price. The following table shows the average prices in Rangoon and Bassein during January, February and March per 100 standard baskets of 46 lbs. weight during the last 20 years.

—	Rangoon.	Bassein.
1895	95	90
1896	88	85
1897	105	96
1898	92	82
1899	94	88
1900	92	87
1901	86	81
1902	81	82
1903	102	92
1904	89	88
1905	90	100
1906	102	97
1907	118	110
1908	131	136
1909	101	105
1910	95	93
1911	120	119
1912	150	150
1913	130	135
1914	121	128
Average	104	102

The average weight of a standard basket of unhusked rice in the district is about 50 lbs. The millers in Rangoon and Bassein add an allowance of 2½ baskets for every lb. in weight above 46 lbs. The local price of unhusked rice

in the district follows the prices at Rangoon and Bassein very closely as they are its markets, so the above table shows both its fluctuations and its increase in the last decade. It remains to be seen how the great European war of 1914 will affect it. Local prices of other commodities are given in the Revenue Administration Reports in the eighties, but the information is hardly enough to enable one to trace the changes since then.

Emkankments. The question of embankments is an all important one for the district and it is their construction which has enabled Government to raise the large land revenue it does. The following account is given by Mr. B. M. Samuelson,* for several years the engineer in charge of them:—

"Prior to the annexation of the Province of Pegu in 1854, attempts appear to have been made by the Burmans to protect their land from flooding, during high floods on the Irrawaddy river, by means of lightly constructed embankments running on the highest ground close to the bank of the river. The velocity of the spill water is retarded by the *kaing* grass† and scrub jungle and deposits its silt near the river bank which becomes higher than the land further inland and embankments any great distance from the river bank require a heavier section and are consequently more expensive to construct and more difficult to maintain. The efficient maintenance of the village embankment was more than the cultivators could undertake and they were frequently breached and topped, as well as eroded, thus necessitating retired lines on lower ground. Their complaints resulted in the Local Government taking up the question of embanking the Irrawaddy river. The earliest section of which there is any record is a short length near Anoukpet just below Henzada. A length of one mile of village embankment was taken over and strengthened in 1861. It was open to the floods at both ends.

This was followed by the construction of the Kyaugin Embankment 9 miles long during the years 1864—68. The embankment, which started from high ground 4 miles north of the town of Kyangin and protected the town and land behind from inundation, ended on high ground on the north of the Patashin creek. The drainage water from the hills in the interior breached the lower end of the embankment and the last 3 miles were abandoned a new length half a

* *See* also his "Protective Embankments in the Irrawaddy Delta," 1902.

† Elephant grass.

mile long being constructed from the 6th mile adequately to protect the remainder of the land. The embankment has cost Rs. 1,55,064 and protects 2,650 acres of land. The net revenue obtained up to the end of 1911-12 has been Rs. 16,298.

During the same period work was being carried out on the Myanaung and Henzada embankments. It was originally the intention to construct a continuous length of embankment from the high ground on the right bank of the Patashin *chaung** above Myanaung down to Pantanaw in the Thôngwa District. The embankment would have closed the offtake of the Ngawun or Bassein river, but the rapid westward movement of a great horseshoe bend some 17 miles long near Thambyadaing resulted in the land on which it was proposed to construct the embankment being cut away and also in a new entrance into the Ngawun river opening past Thambyadaing. This offtake increased so rapidly that it was deemed advisable to leave it open and the northern section of embankment now known as the Myanaung section ended at Ludawzu at 44¼ miles from its commencement. The embankment was constructed during the following years:—

0 to 7½ miles	1863-64
7½ to 10½ miles	1864-65
10½ to 44¼ miles	1868-69

It has cost Rs. 11,02,287 up to date and protects about 69,000 acres of land. The net revenue obtained from this work up to the end of the year 1911-12 was Rs. 30,75,099. Since its completion the river made further inroads and cut away the last few miles of the embankment. A retired line commencing at 35 and terminating at mile 39 some distance behind the original embankment was constructed and the original length down to Ludawzu was abandoned. The embankment is now being continued for 11 miles beyond the 39th mile down to Naukmi and it is anticipated that a further area amounting to 5,000 acres will be reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

As a result of the decision to leave the offtake of the Ngawun river open, it was found necessary for the complete protection of the Henzada Island to construct an embankment along the Irrawaddy river. Work was commenced on the Irrawaddy branch from 0 to 12½ miles during the years 1867-69 and linked up with the Anaukpet embankment already mentioned. The work was extended to mile

* Stream.

26 in 1872-73 and was carried beyond the Henzada District boundary at mile 41 during the years 1874—77. A length of 64 miles of the Ngawun branch was constructed in 1869-70 and the work was continued down to 25½ miles opposite to Lemyethna in 1871-72. The district boundary at mile 39 was reached in the following year. The total length of the Henzada embankment, which protects land both in the Henzada, Thôngwa and Bassein Districts, is 150 miles. It has cost Rs. 23,98,732 up to date and protects an area of 340,000 acres. The net revenue up to the end of the year 1911-12 amounted to Rs.1,72,83,895.

A further short length of embankment on the left bank about 6 miles long extending from Apyauk southwards to the district boundary was commenced by the District Officers as an embanked road but was taken over by Government and strengthened to form a flood embankment between the years 1882 and 1888. The embankment extends into the Thôngwa District and has a total length of 14 miles. The total cost has been Rs. 59,890 and the net revenue obtained up to the end of the year 1911-12 was Rs. 13,02,967. It protects a total of 32,000 acres."

There are besides several small embankments in the district which have been made wholly or partly by the people themselves. The policy of Government has long been to prohibit the erection of embankments on the left or eastern bank of the Irrawaddy, but several small embankments have been made by the villagers notably one from Apyauk northwards to the Tharrawaddy border. The great floods of 1905-06 led to a re-enforcement of these orders, but Mr. Samuelson is now investigating anew the feasibility of embanking both banks of the Irrawaddy river.

Fisheries.

In 1867-68 the fisheries of the district were of two kinds —river and lake—the former being those in the Irrawaddy river. The latter, consisting of lakes and pools fed by rain water or the spill of the Irrawaddy, gradually decreased in area as the embankments were built from 1861 to 1888. The district contains one of the largest lakes in Burma, the Tu lake, a few miles south-east of Htugyi, a station in Myanaung Township on the Henzada-Kyangin railway. In 1878-79 there were 179 fisheries and one tortoise bank (which seems to have become deserted by tortoises about the year 1898) leased by Government. The Lemyethna

Township had not then been added to the district. A list of the fisheries now leased by Government is given on page 8 of Volume B. There are now 245 leased fisheries in the district and they cover 21,380 acres, but many streams and pools containing fish are unleased and left for the enjoyment of the people.

CHAPTER V.

Forests and Minerals.

The area of the district under forest growth before the British occupation is not known, but it was presumably larger than the present area. Judging by the state of the forests in the district now, and the absence of the larger classes of teak and *pyingado*, the two most valuable kinds of timber, it may be concluded that timber was extensively extracted during Burmese times. Colonel Symes, when on his way to Ava at the end of the eighteenth century, noticed that Henzada appeared to be a very prosperous town, but there were very few signs of any cultivation. Cultivation in the Henzada plain must have been almost impossible at that time owing to the Irrawaddy floods, and it is highly probable that Henzada owed its early prosperity entirely to the export of timber extracted in the district. Under the Burmese Government, no tree which furnished wood or any useful extract could be felled without payment, and the object then was, not forest conservancy, but the realization of the largest possible revenue from the grantee of the *Myo** and the officials in charge. Indiscriminate and wholesale felling was therefore the rule. Forests—Historical.

After the annexation, the unauthorized felling of teak was at once prohibited, but no further steps in conserving the forest growth were taken until 1872, when the Forest Department commenced the supervision of the forests of the district. In 1873 *thitya* and *thitkado*, and in 1877 *padauk* were reserved over the whole district. In 1876 the State set apart a large area, including the foothills of the Arakan Mountains, in which unauthorized felling of the most useful kinds of timber was prohibited. Reservation was not attempted until about 20 years later, while protection from fire, which is only attempted in two reserves, was not introduced until 1900. The present reserved forests include the whole of the Arakan Mountain range and the low range of hills running north and south Beginning of conservancy.

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* See page 127.

down the centre of the Myanaung Township, called the Yenandaung hills.

General description.

The forests in Henzada District comprise every variety except the mangrove. West of the Irrawaddy in the north, in the tract drained by the Alan, Sanda and Padaw streams, which unite to form the Patashin stream, the hills are steep, but the top of the ridges is frequently level, and here teak of fine and regular growth occurs, whilst in the plains of Kyangin Township and the northern part of the Myanaung Township teak is widely dispersed, often alternating with *in*, but mature teak of large girth does not now abound, owing to the fact that the forests in the northern part of the district were extensively worked in Burmese times, and the most valuable timber brought away. In addition to *in*, which grows on the lower slopes of the spurs of the Arakan Mountain range, stretching for many miles southward from the northern boundary of the district, parallel to the bank of the Irrawaddy, *pyingado*, a hard wood as durable as teak and equally safe from the attacks of white ants, *taukkyan*, *pyinma*, *yindaik*, furnishing a heavy wood with a dark red heart, *kanyin*, furnishing an excellent oil used for varnish, *banbhwe*, *sha*, or cutch, from which is extracted cutch, and many other valuable trees are numerous. The forest growth on the east of the Irrawaddy is small and unimportant. No valuable timber is to be found there.

Besides teak, the principal timber trees found in the district are:—

Name.	Burmese name.	Description of wood.	Uses.
Xylia dolabriformis.	Pyinkado	Dark-coloured, hard and dense, strong and durable.	Too hard to be easily worked. Used for house-posts, bridge-piles, boat-anchors, railway-sleepers, etc.
Dipterocarpus tuberculatus.	In ..	Light brown ...	Excellent for every purpose of house-building.
Terminalia macrocarpa.	Taukkyan	Dark brown ..	Used in house-building. Not very durable.

Name	Burmese name.	Description of wood.	Uses.
Lagerstrœmia reginæ.	Pyinma	Red ...	Strong and adapted for house-building, but more especially for piles and situations under water.
Dalbergia sp.	Yindaik	Sap wood readily decays, but the heart wood is durable, heavy and will not float.	Used for plough and cart poles.
Acacia catechu	Sha (cutch).	Black in colour	Furnishing cutch. Not so much worked as formerly.
Dipterocarpus alatus.	Kanyin-byu.	Light brown ...	Timber of great size and strength; much used in boat-building. Furnishes a useful oil.
Careya aborea	Banbhwe	Red coloured ...	Timber large, used for carts, etc.
Barringtonia	...	Red ...	Wood hard and of fine grain. Used for carts.

A more complete list of the flora of the district will be found in Appendix II.

Limits of present Forest Division.

The Forest Division, which comprises the Henzada District, includes the two civil districts of Henzada and Ma-ubin.

Area of Forest Administration.

The area of forest growth in the division is—

		Acres.
Unclassed forests	... ...	94,400
Reserved forests	... ...	575,250
	Total ...	669,650

or rather more than 1,046 square miles. There are no forests in the Ma-ubin District, and hence the whole of this area under forest growth is comprised within the Henzada District, that is, considerably more than a third of the area of the district is forest.

The Forest Division is in the charge of a Senior Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests. He is assisted by the following staff :—

One Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, stationed at Myanaung.
Five Range Officers.
Twenty Foresters } approximately.
Forty Forest Guards }

The Henzada District is part of the southernmost forest division on the Irrawaddy, and hence the forest staff has during the rains to pay particular attention to the timber traffic on the river, which is very heavy, as all the timber from Upper Burma passes down the Irrawaddy through the division.

Reserves. There are twelve forest reserves. The whole of the Arakan Mountain range consists of reserved forests. Moving from the northern to the southern boundary of the district, the reserves along the Yomas are known as the North Myanaung Reserve, the Minywadaung Reserve, the South Myanaung Reserve and the Lemyethna Reserve.

The Kyangin Reserve occupies the foothills stretching southwards from the northern boundary of the district, parallel to the Irrawaddy, into the Myanaung plain. The Yenandaung, Shwethanin, Songon, Thabyedaw, Kaingtha, Sinthe and Padaw Reserves, are a series of small reserves, occupying the Yenandaung hills and foothills, which run due north and south, almost half-way between the Arakan Mountains and the Irrawaddy. All the reserves, except the Lemyethna Reserve, are in the Myanaung subdivision.

Working of the Forests. None of the reserved forests are open for extraction, and in the unclassed forests no extraction is done departmentally, and extraction on a large scale is not attempted. Such timber as is extracted is extracted by natives, working on a small scale with temporary licenses. Elephants are not used, such dragging as is necessary being done with buffaloes. The timber is finally removed from the forests by bullock or buffalo-carts. There is no system of exploitation.

Minor Forest Produce. Practically no revenue is obtained under the head "Minor Forest Produce." Right-holders extract such things as thatch, *banbhwe* leaves, *shaw*-fibre, etc., from the forests for their own use. A few Chins practise cutch-boiling. The production of wild lac has been tried, but was found to be unprofitable.

Sawmills and saw-pits. There are three small sawmills, worked by native firms, in the district, one at Myanaung, one at Ingabu and one at

Petye. The former works timber brought down from the Prome District, the latter two have only just begun to work. The number of sawpits varies from day to day, but they are always numerous. They are scattered all over the district, being put up temporarily wherever there is work, and are not numerous in any one locality.

The average annual gross revenue for the five years ending 1911-12 was Rs. 90,348, derived almost entirely from the working of the unclassed forests by local traders. **Revenu**

The principal streams used for floating timber are the Alon, Kun, Yathuya, Patashin, Kyaukni, and Padaw, in the extreme north of the district and the Mamya, Nangathu North and South, Thebyu, Kanyin and Thida, flowing from the Yenandaung hills. These streams are used for the floating of timber and bamboos from the beginning of June to about the end of February. **Floatin stream**

The minerals of the district are of little importance and except road-metal are not worked at all. The following is a short account of the more important:— **Miner**

Coal occurs amongst the Arakan foothills at irregular intervals throughout the length of the district. Only four outcroppings, those at Posugyi, Kywezin, Hlemauk, and Kyibin are of any importance. The coal found at Posugyi is of fair quality, but owing to the thinness of the seam and steepness of its dip, the outcrop is of little economic value. The Kywezin outcrop is by far the most promising in the district. The Geological Survey of India has analysed a sample of this coal, and Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. have had two samples analysed. All three analyses showed that the percentage of combustible matter in the coal was high. In the year 1882-83 the Burma Railways Company made some practical tests of the coal. It was found that with this coal the pressure of steam both on steam-launches and on trains could not be kept up, that the consumption of coal was very high, and that there was a great deal of dust. But in forges which work under forced draught, the tests were satisfactory, and the coal was pronounced superior to Welsh steam coal for this purpose. The coal is more of the nature of anthracite than ordinary coal, and it is difficult to make it burn under the conditions used for ordinary coal. The main drawback to the coal is its friable nature, and the small state of division in which it is obtained; the fine material, however, could be made up into briquettes with the residual products of oil refineries, and, made up in this way, the coal should furnish a satisfactory fuel. The difficulties of working the coal are considerable. From the

beginning of the rains until about Christmas, the locality is extremely unhealthy, and in the dry season water is only obtainable from the stream of Kywezin, six miles distant. The country in which the seam occurs is much contorted, and composed of extremely hard rock, and the cost of sinking a shaft would be considerable The seam also is probably irregularly contorted, and in places slightly faulted. In 1882-83 the Government of Burma worked some of the surface coal for experimental purposes, and within the last few years the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation have constructed a rough cart-road to the coal-field, but no serious effort has yet been made to work the seam. The outcrops at Hlemauk and Kyibin are of poor quality, and commercially quite worthless.

role-

During the years 1908-10 a large number of prospecting licenses were taken out in this district. The reason for this rush to obtain concessions is obscure, as no oil has yet been obtained in the district, and none of the leading oil companies has taken up any concession. The licenses appear to have been *all* taken out by natives as a speculation, and nothing has been done to exploit the concessions obtained. The concessions were chiefly taken out in the Pauktaing and Petye areas, among the Arakan foothills of the Kyangin Township, in the Yenandaung area, covering the Yenandaung hills, and in the Kwingauk area, amongst the foothills in the south of the district. Professor Murray Stuart, who made a geological survey of the district in 1911, states as his definite opinion that none of these areas are oil-bearing, and that the chances of oil being found anywhere in the district are extremely remote (Geology of the Henzada District, Burma; Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume VII, Part 4, 1912). Near Yenandaung village there is a water spring and a gas outlet, which is said to have produced oil in the past. At present no trace of oil is visible in the spring.

aphite.

A small deposit of graphite occurs at Wadaw *kwin*, amongst the foothills in the south of the district, south of the coal outcrop at Kyibin, and the Kyibin coal outcrop occurs again as a deposit of impure graphite slightly south of Kyibin. The deposits are small and have no economic value.

n rites.

Iron pyrites appears to be common in the Arakan Mountains. The mode of occurrence is in small isolated crystals scattered through the rock, and there are no deposits of any commercial value.

oad etal.

Quarries for road metal, for which there is great demand

in the district, have been opened near Pauktaing, on the northern border of the district. The stone obtained is unsuitable for road metal, as it consists of sand held together by cemented carbonate of lime, and the action of rain water is to dissolve out the carbonate of lime, leaving only fine loose sand. The best stone in the district for road metal is to be found amongst the foothills of the Arakan Mountains; it is intensely hard indurated sandstone, infiltrated with silica, and offers great resistance to the weathering action of rain. This stone is not quarried owing to the extreme difficulty of transport.

CHAPTER VI.

Occupation and Trade.

The figures given in this chapter of the number of persons engaged in any industry include workers and their dependants. According to the census of 1911, out of a total population of the district of 532,357, 397,606 persons depended entirely upon agriculture for their livelihood; that is, nearly 75 per cent. of the people are engaged in agriculture. These figures make it obvious that all other trades and occupations are entirely subordinate to that of agriculture.

Arts and Industries—Wood carving.

The only handicraft* for which the district has any reputation is wood-carving. The census of 1911 returned 4,979 as carpenters, wood-turners, etc., and probably of this number less than 500 are really wood-carvers. The wood-carvers all live in Henzada town, and most of them are congregated in the Nyaungbin quarter. The wood-carving is principally used in making decorations for monasteries and other religious buildings. The work is bold, but coarse, and the carvers show considerable skill in design, their subjects being usually taken from well-known Burmese stories and plays.

Silver-smiths.

In all 2,381 persons were returned at the census of 1911 as workers in precious metals. These men are merely village gold and silversmiths, scattered all over the district, and they only perform the work of the locality in which they reside. The district has no reputation for silversmiths' work.

* A list of the principal handicraftsmen of the district will be found in Appendix III.

Fishing. At the census of 1911, 6,684 persons were returned as fishermen and 5,254 as fish dealers and their employees. Very few of these fishermen returned agriculture as a subsidiary occupation. The licensed fisheries of the district comprise the long chain of lagoons stretching from north to south down the centre line of the district and most of the streams which are dry in the hot weather. Fishing under net licenses is also extensively carried on in large rivers.

In the licensed fisheries during the rains and dry season fish are caught with various descriptions of nets and traps. During the hot weather, the receding water is frequently bunded up, and there the water is scooped out by a series of bamboo scoops working on a large bamboo frame, and the fish are thereby left high and dry.

The average fishery revenue of the district for the five years 1908—13 was Rs. 1,87,790. The year 1912-13 showed a substantial increase over previous years. The best of the fish captured is sold fresh in the bazaars of the district, the remainder is made up into fish paste (*ngapi*) and salt fish (*ngachauk*). Practically all the fish captured is consumed locally and there is no export of fish from the district.

Weaving. At the census of 1911, 1,598 persons were returned as engaged on cotton-spinning and weaving, and 640 as employed in silk-spinning and weaving. There are two colonies of silk weavers, one in Henzada and one in Kyangin. All the silk used is imported, chiefly from the Prome and Tharrawaddy Districts, where the Yabaings still carry on sericulture. The weavers buy the silk raw, wind the threads off clean, twist them by means of a wheel, and make the resulting thread into hanks; these are then boiled and dyed of the desired colour after which they are reeled off again. The loom is exceedingly simple and roughly made, and very closely resembles the hand machine formerly used in Europe; it consists of a frame, a shuttle and treadle, the alternate threads of the warp being raised and lowered by the treadle. The favourite designs are checks or lines of various colours and shades, green, red and yellow predominating. Cloths of a single colour are also largely woven. The articles woven are kilts and plaids (*putsoes*), women's skirts (*tameins*), and pieces for making jackets (*eingyis*). The silk is rough and strong, and lasts longer than the imported silk goods.

Most of the goods made are sold locally, but a certain amount is sent to Mandalay and to Rangoon. Mr. L. H. Saunders, I.C.S., who was Deputy Commissioner of the district in 1908 and 1909, took great interest in the silk-

weaving industry, and invented several improvements to the shuttle, which are now in use. The colony of silk-weavers at Kyangin (which is by far the larger) is certainly, and the colony at Henzada is probably, an off-shoot of the large colony of silk-weavers at Prome.

There is no cotton-weaving industry, properly speaking, and there is no colony of cotton-weavers, but most Burmese women can weave and used to do so as part of their ordinary household duties. Nearly every Burman house formerly possessed a loom on which were woven the rough cotton clothes for every-day wear, and even now, although the industry is extinct in the towns, it is rare that one can pass through a village without hearing the characteristic clack clack of the loom. The loom used is exactly similar to that used in the silk-weaving industry, and kilts, pieces for men's jackets and blankets are the articles principally woven. The cotton used is the rough yarn produced in the dry zone. All the articles made are worn locally. The weaving industry, both of silk and cotton, is rapidly dying out owing to the preference of the younger generation of Burmans for Manchester cotton goods and Japanese silk.

The Deputy Commissioner of Henzada reporting on the weaving industry of the district in 1896 said :—

"The art of weaving is fast dying out in the Henzada District, and the yarn used is generally imported, and not locally spun. The same influences which ensured the destruction of the home spinning and weaving in England are now operating in Burma. The industry is moribund, the wages earned by a weaver are not sufficient ordinarily to support a family, and the weavers rarely if ever live entirely on their earnings. Weaving is a useful employment for the unmarried girls only of the family. In the hills and remoter parts of the jungle the Karens and hillmen still spin and weave their own clothing for home consumption."

These remarks are even more true to-day than they were when written. Even Karens and hillmen now buy most of their clothing.

Boat-building.

Henzada used to be famous for the building of the stately "*laungzat*" or Burmese ship but this industry is a thing of the past. Only 149 persons were described as boat-builders at the census of 1911, and these are makers of dug-outs, scattered amongst the principal villages along the river bank.

Tanning and sandal-making.

Tanning is an old industry of Henzada town, which is fast dying out. There are said to be about 140 persons still engaged in it. Skins of buffaloes, for sandals, ropes, reins,

etc., and of oxen, for drums are cured. The hides are steeped in lime emulsion to remove the hair and inner skin and then thoroughly beaten. If they are to be used for sandal-making they are next steeped again in an emulsion of *madama* bark until of a reddish-brown colour, and then beaten again; this last process constitutes the tanning. If they are to be used for drums, the hides, after having been thoroughly cured in the lime emulsion, are shaved to the required thickness. Henzada still has some reputation for drums, but the competition of European and Indian-made sandals and shoes has almost killed the sandal-making industry.

Workers in iron.

In 1911, 1,265 persons were returned as "workers in iron." These are all ordinary village blacksmiths. There is no colony of blacksmiths in this district, but the blacksmiths are to be found scattered all over it there being one in almost every large village. Each blacksmith supplies the wants, in the way of repairs to agricultural implements, etc., of his own particular locality. New iron and steel implements are nowadays usually purchased in the towns, and are of European manufacture. No ornamental iron work is made in the district.

Pottery.

There are 1,044 potters in the district, according to the census of 1911. The industry has no reputation in this district, and only the rough pots used for cooking and other household purposes, and the large jars for storing fish-paste oil, etc., are made. The potters are concentrated on the south side of Henzada town on the river bank, in Daunggyi village, a large village on the Irrawaddy about 15 miles south of Henzada, and at Lemyethna, on the Ngawun river.

Masons and stone workers.

The census of 1911 returned 926 persons as masons and workers in stone. These men are kept fully employed in building the new images, image-houses and brick monasteries which are continually springing up all over the district.

Basket and mat-makers.

At the last census, 4,250 persons were returned as engaged in making baskets, mats, etc., from reeds and bamboos. This mat-making is the work usually taken up by Upper Burmans on first arrival in the district, and there is a large colony of these mat-makers in Henzada. Myitkyo village, on the Patashin stream, is also almost entirely given over to mat-making, and mat-making is a subsidiary industry for large numbers of women of the labouring class all over the district. The mats principally made are large rough bamboo mats, used for spreading paddy. Other articles made are paddy baskets, varying in size from the one basket measure to a huge bin, holding two or three hundred baskets

of paddy, and the base-pieces and walls used to hold paddy within bullock carts; these articles are all made of stripped bamboo.

Grass mats, which are used for sitting and sleeping on, are made at Henzada, Zalun, Myitkyo and Lemyethna. At the first three places only the commoner varieties, selling at Re. 1 to Rs. 2 each, are made. Lemyethna has some reputation for mat-making, and the best and most expensive varieties of mats can be procured there. Some of these mats are almost as soft and pliable as a piece of cloth. The grass used in their manufacture is "thin" grass. This grass is split open and the white internal fibre is used in weaving the mats. Hence they are known as *thinbyu* mats.

Trade and transport. According to the census of 1911, there are 4,815 boatmen and 5,191 cartmen in the district. The principal article that they transport is, of course, paddy. Save in the towns, where cartmen can make a livelihood all the year round, the cartmen are agriculturists during the rains, and are employed in carting paddy to the railway stations or to the river bank in the dry season. The boatmen are fully employed all the year round; in fact they are most fully employed during the rains, for the general rule is that all the paddy which is stored by dealers within the district until the rains finds its way by boat to Rangoon, the mills at Bassein being closed during the wet season. In spite of the large number of Burmese boats more than half the transport trade by river is in the hands of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.

Grain-dealers and brokers. The census of 1911 shows that brokers and their servants number 1,693, and grain-dealers and their servants number 5,257. It is difficult to distinguish between the two classes as most dealers in paddy also act as brokers, and most paddy brokers buy paddy independently for private speculation as well. In view of the enormous amount of paddy exported annually from the district the above figures are not surprising.

Shopkeepers. There are about 50,000 shopkeepers of all classes in the district. The opium and liquor traffic, the large stores to be seen in Henzada, Myanaung, and other towns, and most of the eating-houses are in in the hands of Chinamen. The smaller general stores, the village shops, aerated water shops, etc., are kept by Indians, principally Mahomedans of the Chulya class. Burmese women sell vegetables, tobacco and those toothsome home-made dainties beloved by the Burman.

Factory industries.

Factory industries are of little importance. There are three saw-mills, one at Myanaung, one at Inbin and one at Petye. The one at Myanaung only makes use of timber extracted in the Prome District. The mills at Inbin and Petye have but recently been opened. In Henzada town, apart from two or three unimportant cigar factories each employing a few women, the factories consist of two rice mills and an oil-mill. The larger of the two rice-mills, owned by Maung Po Sin, turns out about 2,000 bags of rice per week during the season, January to April. A considerable amount of the rice is sent to Rangoon, and, to a lesser extent, to Bassein, for export. The supplies obtained from the smaller mill are all consumed locally. At the oil-mill, which is owned by Maung Aung Myat Kyaw, sessamum seed brought down from Upper Burma (the seed is actually shipped at Prome and Pagan) is crushed. The resulting oil is put into cans and is used by Burmans for cooking, while the refuse is made up into cakes, which constitutes an excellent food for cattle. All the cake goes to Rangoon, but most of the oil is consumed locally. About 8,500 bags of sessamum seed are dealt with yearly.

There are two very small rice mills at Myanaung and others at Danbi, on the railway to Kyangin, 10 miles from Henzada, at Natmaw, the nearest station to Henzada on the Bassein railway, at Kamauksu, the last station in the Henzada District on the Bassein line and at Petye, 8 miles west of Kyangin on the Patashin stream. These mills grind paddy brought in by local cultivators, who use the resultant rice at home.

Messrs. Mohr Bros. & Co. have this year (1914) opened a factory at Kyangin for pressing the locally grown tobacco into bales for export to Europe and the Far East. It is not known whether the venture has been a success.

CHAPTER VII.

Means of Communication.

Waterways.

The Henzada District is fortunate in having the main stream of the Irrawaddy river as the greater part of its eastern boundary. The volume of traffic passing continually up and down the river is enormous. Apart from the steamers and launches of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, every kind of native craft is to be seen in the river. It is

navigable for the largest steamers of the Flotilla Company all the year round.

Next in importance to the main Irrawaddy river is its effluent, the Ngawun. The entrance to it from the main stream is not navigable during the dry weather, but fairly large steamers can enter it during the rains, *viâ* the Thanbyadaing creek and the Kanyin stream (*see* Chapter I). The Ngawun is navigable for launches from Bassein as far up as Ngathainggyaung all the year round, and large cargo boats can always ascend as far as Lemyethna. There is a large traffic between Lemyethna and Bassein at all seasons and much of the paddy from the Lemyethna Township finds its way to Bassein by boat. During the rains the tugs and cargo flats of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company and large Burmese boats can ascend a considerable distance up most of the creeks which are tributary to the Irrawaddy and Ngawun, and large quantities of paddy, which have been stored up by dealers in order to get a higher price, are shipped and taken to Rangoon by boat. In fact more paddy is transported by water during the rains than during the dry season.

The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company has an agency in charge of an European at Henzada, and the activities of the Company within the district are very great. Notwithstanding the railway, the bulk of the export and import trade of the district is in the hands of the Company. The large express and cargo steamers which ply between Rangoon and Mandalay call at Henzada, and the cargo steamers call at Myanaung and will stop anywhere else where cargo in sufficient quantities is offered. There are two "up" express and two "up" cargo steamers every week and the same number of down steamers. Besides these Mandalay steamers, the Company has the following regular sailings of mixed passenger and cargo launches within the district :—

(1) Between Henzada and Rangoon, calling at Daunggyi and Zalun, twice weekly.

(2) Between Henzada and Pyapôn, calling at Daunggyi, Zalun and all the larger places, daily.

(3) Between Henzada and Apyauk calling at every important village on both banks of the river daily.

(4) Between Henzada and Prome, calling at every important village on both banks of the river, daily.

(5) Between Henzada and Bassein, calling at all important stations, twice weekly.

This last service is maintained from about the middle of June to the end of October. In the dry season it is changed

for a daily service between Bassein and Ngathainggyaung. Besides these regular services, tugs with cargo flats are sent wherever sufficient cargo is offered.

The only other waterways of any importance are the Daga river and the Pannya stream. These streams are now but little used, as their trade has been transferred to the railway. A certain amount of paddy from the villages along their banks is still sent to Rangoon by boat and during the rains a tug with cargo flats of the Irrawaddy Fotilla Company occasionally ascends them into the district.

rries. A list of the leased ferries of the district will be found on page 7 of Volume B of the Gazetteer. They are all situated on the Irrawaddy and Ngawun and their tributaries.

ads. Outside the towns, the district is very badly off for roads, and but little attention is paid to such roads as do exist. The main roads of the district are the Henzada-Myanaung road and the Henzada-Ngathainggyaung road, the first two sections of which latter are in the Henzada District.

The Henzada-Myanaung road is 65 miles long. It passes through Payagôn, Danbi, Myogwin, where there is a ferry over the Ngawun, Ingabu, Zaungdan, Mezaligôn, Htugyi, Kanyingu, Inbin, Tegyigôn and Tanthônbin. As far as Tegyigôn it follows the line of the railway. From Henzada to Myogwin it consists of an unmetalled, bridged and drained cart-road and is passable throughout the year but with considerable difficulty in the rains. On the other side of the Ngawun river, between Myogwin and Myanaung, it consists of a bridged pathway, with a cart-road in the berm, and is impassable for carts in the rains. Portions of the footpath have been metalled with laterite. This road belongs to the Public Works Department and is a charge on Provincial Funds.

The principal feeder roads to this main road are—

(1) From Tagwa to Ingabo. This is a bridged and drained road, but it is almost impassable in the rains. It is almost five miles long.

(2) From Payagôn to Taloktaw. This road is also bridged and drained. It is three miles long. It is continued for eleven miles from Taloktaw to Myenu (opposite Lemyethna) in the form of an embanked and bridged footpath.

(3) From Htugyi to Shwegyin. This road consists of an embanked and bridged footpath with a cart-track in the berm. The cart-track is impassable in the rains. It is 14 miles in length.

(4) From Mezaligon to Kwingauk and so on to Chaukywa, on the Ngawun river. The distance from Mezaligon to Kwingauk is 14 miles, and from Kwingauk to Chaukywa is nine miles. This road is only a raised footpath and is described as a " mule-track".

(5) An additional feeder road is proposed from Kanaung to Inbin 14 miles. This road will be of the usual type, an embanked and bridged path with a dry weather cart-track in the berm. All these feeder roads are district roads, chargeable to the District Cess Fund.

Of the main road from Henzada to Ngathainggyaung, the first two sections from Henzada to Shage, 20 miles in length, lie in the Henzada District. The road passes through Tagundaing, Natmaw, Neikban and Pauktainggale. It is bridged and drained throughout, and is more or less passable all the year round. The road is a Public Works Department road and is chargeable to Provincial Funds.

The feeder roads of this road are—

(1) From Neikban to Aingthabyu, on the Ngawun, length 14 miles. This road, a Public Works Department road, is bridged and drained throughout, and the last section, from Kamauksu to Aingthabyu (six-and-a-half miles) is called a metalled road.

(2) From Henzada to Ingabo, 6 miles. This road, a Public Works Department road, is bridged and drained, but is in very bad repair and is practically impassable in rains. This feeder road is continued from Ingabo to Danbi, 6 miles, by a bridged and drained road belonging to the District Cess Fund.

(3) An additional feeder road is proposed, to connect Pauktainggale and Zalun, a distance of 15 miles. The road will pass through Pyinmagon. It is proposed to construct a bridged and drained road, chargeable to the District Cess Fund.

Besides the above roads, the berms of the embankments, extending along the Irrawaddy and Ngawun, and except for a small interval between Ingauk and Kyun-U, continuous throughout the district, are all bridged, and are used as cart-roads.

In addition to the roads already mentioned there are the following Public Works Department roads in the district:—

(1) The Akauktaung Hill roads, 14 miles in length. These roads are unmetalled, and are only partially bridged. They were originally constructed for military purposes, and have not been properly maintained since there has been no military use for them.

(2) Henzada Strand road, seven-and-a-half miles.

(3) Myanaung Strand road, one-and-a-half miles.

These latter two roads are short roads leading through the towns of Henzada and Myanaung, but maintained by the Public Works Department and not by the Municipalities.

There are also the following District Cess Fund roads:—

(1) A bridged and drained road, metalled throughout, between Kyangin and Petye, crossing the middle of the Kyangin Township. The road is continued by an unmetalled road, belonging to the Forest Department, as far as Lema, at the foot of the Arakan hills. It is eight miles from Kyangin to Petye, and six-and-a-half miles from Petye to Lema.

(2) From Henzada to Daunggyi, passing through Minin and Duya. This road is unmetalled, and is bridged but not drained. An embankment footpath, with a dry weather cart-road in the berm, five miles long, connects Pyinmagôn with this road, through Duya.

(3) A short undrained and only partially bridged road, three miles long, connecting Yenauk, on the border of the district, with Shanywa, on the Ngawun below Lemyethna.

(4) An embanked and bridged footpath with a dry weather cart-road in the berm, nine miles long, connecting Zalun with Hnegyo, on the border of the Ma-ubin District.

The appearance of a map of the district on which all these roads are marked would give the impression that the district is well provided with roads. This is not the actual fact, for few of the roads are of any real use during the six months of the rains, and traffic can only struggle over the best of them with extreme difficulty; and in the dry weather most of them are inferior as a means of communication to the roads which are opened in all directions across the rice fields. Their only advantage over the latter is that they constitute an open space all the year round, whereas the latter are closed from the beginning of the ploughing to the end of the reaping seasons.

Roadside arboriculture has been generally undertaken along the roads and embankments of the district, and most of the roads are now shaded by fine avenues of *kokko* trees.

Rest-houses.

Besides the excellent series of inspection bungalows to be found every eight or nine miles along the embankments of the Irrawaddy and Ngawun, there are bungalows, belonging to either the Public Works Department or the District Cess Fund, along every road in the district. In addition to these, the Forest Department has several bungalows along the

Arakan foot-hills. The district is exceedingly well provided with rest-houses. The situation of most of them can be discovered by referring to the Table on page 5 of Volume B which gives general information about the principal towns and villages, but there are several bungalows at places not mentioned in this table.

There are two lines of the railway in the district, one from Henzada to Bassein, and one from Henzada to Kyangin. The lines are both single lines of railway, and like all the Burma Railways are on the metre gauge. The Henzada-Bassein branch of the Burma Railways connects Bassein and Henzada with Rangoon. There is a railway ferry across the river Irrawaddy between Henzada and Tharrawaw, and then from Tharrawaw to Letpadan junction there is another single branch line. At Letpadan connection is made with the main "Rangoon to Prome" line of railway. Thus by rail, Henzada is 109 miles from Rangoon, and 83 miles from Bassein. There is one through train each way per diem between Rangoon and Bassein. Besides these trains there is one local train daily each way between Henzada and Bassein, and one additional train each way from Rangoon to Henzada only. At Letpadan connections have to be made with the Rangoon-Prome trains. The journey from Rangoon to Bassein takes about 17½ hours and the journey from Rangoon to Henzada about 9½ hours. All the trains are mixed goods and passenger trains, and stop at all stations on the branch lines. **Railways**

Only the first five stations on the Henzada-Bassein branch are in the Henzada District. These stations are Henzada, Natmaw, Neikban, Yonthalin and Kamuaksu. Henzada and Kamauksu stations are 18 miles apart.

The construction of the branch lines, Letpadan-Tharrawaw and Henzada-Bassein was undertaken in the year 1901—1903. The Henzada-Bassein, branch was opened on January 20th, 1903, and through communication with the main line was possible after April of that year.

The Henzada to Kyangin branch is 65 miles long. There are two trains each way daily,* and the trains are mixed goods and passenger trains. All the trains stop at every station. The journey from Henzada to Kyangin or *vice versá* takes 4 hours 40 minutes. There are sixteen stations on the line, namely Henzada, Tagwa, Payagôn, Ywatha, Danbi, Myogwin, Tanbingan, Ingabu, Zaung-

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* In the autumn of 1914 only one train was run each way owing to the decrease of traffic due to the war.

dan, Mezaligon, Htugyi, Kanyinngu, Inbin, Tegyigon, Myanaung and Kyangin. The line was constructed in the years 1906—1908. It was opened as far as Danbi, 13½ miles from Henzada, on September 20th, 1907, and the remainder of the line was opened on December 14th, 1908. Considerable difficulty was experienced in bridging the Ngawun river owing to the unstable nature of its bed but now the fine bridge by which the railway crosses the Ngawun at Myogwin is a great feature of the railway. The centre span of the bridge opens to admit the passage of large boats and steamers, in the same manner as the Tower Bridge in London, although, as it is on a smaller scale than the Tower Bridge, the machinery is worked by hand and not by hydraulic power.

The goods traffic of both lines consists principally in the carriage of paddy to Bassein during the months of January, February and March. Some of the richest tracts of the district are tapped by the railway lines, and the amount of paddy transported is enormous. The ordinary mixed trains are quite incapable of dealing with it, and special goods trains have to run during these months. For the remainder of the year the goods traffic is inconsiderable. The Burman is a great traveller and is very fond of railway travelling. The passenger traffic is considerable all the year round, and during the hot weather months the trains are packed, many passengers riding on the foot-boards. Both lines were successful from the first, and they now show a good profit every year.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The ordinary post and telegraph services are maintained by Government from Provincial Funds. There is no telephonic communication in the district. The principal lines of telegraphic communication in the district are the railway line to Bassein, the railway line to Kyangin, the line along the Irrawaddy embankment to Zalun, and so on to Danubyu, etc., and the line to Lemyethna *viá* the Henzada-Neikban-Aingthabyu road. There are telegraph offices at the headquarters of every township, and messages can also be sent from any of the railway stations. The old Government telegraph line from Henzada to Myanaung and Kyangin has been done away with, and messages to and from the telegraph offices at Myanaung and Kyangin are now sent by the railway telegraph line.

There are post offices at the headquarters of every township, and also at the majority of the places that have been notified as towns (*see* Chapter XI). The telegraph office and the post office at Henzada are separate buildings. All

other offices in the district are combined post and telegraph offices. Besides these facilities, post-boxes have been established at the headquarters of almost every village-tract in the district, and these boxes are cleared at least once weekly, and twice weekly in all important villages, by village postmen who are sent out on circuit from the central post offices.

The village postal service of the district used to be maintained by the District Cess Fund at an average annual cost of about Rs. 7,500, but the service was discontinued and handed over to the Postal Department on April 1st, 1906.

CHAPTER VIII.

Famine.

Famines and even scarcity are unknown in the Henzada District. The crops are dependant on the rainfall, but the outturn is hardly ever less than 75 per cent. of the normal (*see* Table V, Volume B), and in normal years there is a huge surplus for export.

CHAPTER IX.

General Administration.

Executive administration

Since the time when Prince Tharrawaddy established himself as King of Burma, the territory on either side of the Irrawaddy, now forming the Henzada and Tharrawaddy Districts, of which he had been Governor, was ruled directly from Ava; it was split up into small *myos*, (Governorships) and the *myowuns* (Governors of each *myo* corresponded directly with the capital. In accordance with the Burmese custom each *myo* was divided into a number of *taiks* or circles, over each of which was a *thugyi* (local official). These *taikthugyis* were responsible for the due collection of the revenue demand in their respective circles, and for the keeping of peace and order and detection of crime. Under the *thugyis* were *gaungs* or village policemen; the appointment of these men was entirely in the hands of the *thugyis* and their number was unlimited, and it was the general habit of *thugyis* to appoint a *gaung* over every

collection of houses, however small, their total number being merely restricted by the *thugyi's* ability to pay them. These *gaungs* with the *thugyi* as their head, formed the sole agency for the detection and prevention of crime.

Early British policy.

In the beginning it was the policy of the British Government to continue, as far as possible, the Burmese methods of administration, which were familiar to, and understood by, the people. The old fief of Prince Tharrawaddy was at first formed into a single district, with headquarters at Tharrawaw. This district comprised the whole of the present Henzada and Tharrawaddy Districts, except the Lemyethna Township of the Henzada District, and the Tarokmaw Township and the Thonze circle of the Tharrawaddy District; the Danubyu Township of the present Ma-ubin District was also included. At the head of the district was an English Deputy Commissioner, and the district was split up into "townships" corresponding to the old Burmese *myos*. Each township was placed under a Burmese officer under the designation of *Myo-ok*, and he was entrusted with moderate judicial, revenue, and police powers. Under the *myo-ok*, were the circle *thugyis* and the *yazawutgaungs* (rural policemen), as in Burmese times, the only change made being that the right of appointment of *gaungs* was taken away from the *thugyis*, and placed directly in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner.

Appointment of *yazawutgaungs*.

A *gaung* was, as a general rule, appointed over each hundred households throughout the several circles, and the *gaungs* were placed under the immediate orders of the *thugyi*. There were also other village officials called *Kyedangyis*. These were revenue officials, but were required to assist the *thugyi* in police duties. The *gaungs* constituted the village constabulary, and with the *thugyi*, the only detective police. Their salary was fixed at Rs. 10 per month. The *kyedangyis* received no salary, but were exempted from payment of capitation-tax. *Taikthuyis* were paid by a percentage on their revenue collections.

Abolition of "special class" laws.

At the same time a very considerable change was made. Under Burmese rule certain classes—to mention a few, traders, fishermen, ploughmen of royal lands, brokers and silver assayers—had their own *gaungs* and *oks* (rulers), and were not responsible to the circle *thugyi*. These special *gaungs* and *oks* were done away with, and all classes were brought under the general law of the country. It took the *thugyis* and *gaungs* some time to understand that all classes of persons within their respective charges were under their jurisdiction.

Such *myowuns* and *thugyis* as readily submitted to the British and gave assistance were continued in their appointments—the *myowuns* as *myooks*. Vacancies were filled with Burmans of influence, who had shown themselves ready to support the new Government.

Dacoity following annexation.

The Burmese system was to exact a definite and fixed revenue from each division, and to allow the officials in charge of the divisions no defined salary, but the criminal fines and the fees from the administration of justice and such further sums as they could squeeze from the inhabitants; at the same time the local officials were held strictly responsible for their quota of the revenue and for supplying war-boats and men when required. The result of this system was that every official, from the Governor down to the *thugyis*, kept as many followers as he could support, or as could support themselves within his jurisdiction, without driving the inhabitants into such discontent that they appealed to Ava, or into rebellion or flight. The result of the establishment of British Government was that these men were thrown loose upon the country to make a living by robbery and violence.

Division of Tharrawaw District.

The territory comprising the Tharrawaw District was brought to such a ferment by these rascals that it was soon discovered to be an impossible task for one Deputy Commissioner to reduce the huge tract to order, and the district was split into two, the dividing line being the Irrawaddy river. The two new districts were called Henzada and Tharrawaddy, with headquarters at Henzada and Mingyi, respectively. The Tarokmaw Township was at the same time taken from the Prome District and added to the new Tharrawaddy district. This change was made before the end of 1853.

Formation of the Pegu Light Infantry and the Tharrawaddy local police.

At the same time it was recognized that the *thugyis* and *gaungs*, with their peons, were powerless against these bands of marauders who literally overran the country. A local regiment was therefore raised, called the Pegu Light Infantry; it was composed of a commandant, a second-in-command, an adjutant, four subalterns, one assistant surgeon, seven native commissioned and 78 non-commissioned officers, and 495 rank and file, with their headquarters at Myanaung; whilst in Tharrawaddy Captain Browne organized a local police force, 546 strong, to which two European non-commissioned officers were attached. Great difficulty was met in forming these corps, owing to the reluctance of Burmans and Talaings to enlist, and an endeavour was made with little success to get Malay

recruits for the Pegu Light Infantry from the Straits; but in a few years the corps were raised to their full sanctioned strength, and in 1858 detachments of the Pegu Light Infantry relieved the troops of the line on the detached frontier posts in the Prome District.

Measures taken to secure order.

At the time these corps were raised, Deputy Commissioners were empowered to order the immediate execution of any sentence of death passed on them by persons taken in open and armed insurrection, an authority subsequently revoked when the country settled down. The result of these measures was that in two years the district, except in Tharrawaddy where Gaunggyi still caused considerable trouble, was quiet as far as open insurrection was concerned, the gangs of marauders having been completely broken up, but murders and gang-robberies were still very frequent. But the people gradually gained confidence in the British Government, deserted villages were reoccupied, population increased, and revenue rose, whilst its incidence per head fell; and with the confidence of the people in the Government, detection and suppression of serious crime became easier.

Henzada and Tharrawaddy reunited to form the Myanaung district.

By 1861 the two districts of Henzada and Tharrawaddy had become so peaceful that they were once again united with headquarters at Myanaung, which thenceforward for some years gave its name to the district. At the same time, on the formation of the police of the province of Pegu, the two corps of special police, the Pegu Light Infantry and Captain Browne's Tharrawaddy corps, were disbanded, most of the officers and many of the men joining the newly formed body of provincial police

Province of British Burma formed.

In 1862, as the result of the recommendations of a Commission, the three provinces of Tenasserim, Arakan and Pegu were joined into one province known as British Burma.

In 1870 the headquarters of the district was transferred from Myanaung to Henzada, and the district was re-named the Henzada District a year or two later.

Formation of Municipalities.

In 1874 an important change was made in administration by the introduction of a Municipal Act and the formation of Municipal Committees in some of the larger towns. Henzada was one of the first seven towns notified under the Act. A historical account of the Municipalities of the district will be found in Chapter XI In 1873-74 the Thonze circle, in the north of the then Rangoon District, was added to the Henzada District, and in 1875-76, the Danubyu Township was taken away and made part of the newly-formed Thongwa District.

It was about this period that the great influx of immigration into the district was taking place, and the large Henzada District, as it then existed, rapidly became unmanageable. Therefore in 1878 all that part of the district on the east of the Irrawaddy, except the two circles of Apyauk and Myitwa in the extreme south, were formed into a separate district, called Tharrawaddy, with headquarters at a new settlement of that name.

Final formation of the districts of Henzada and Tharrawaddy, 1878.

The territory west of the Irrawaddy became known as the Henzada District and the headquarters were placed at Henzada. The district was divided up into the following townships:—

Henzada, with	12	revenue	circles
Zalun	9	"	"
Okpo	6	"	"
Kyangin	7	"	"
Myanaung	6	"	"
Kanaung	8	"	"

The headquarters of the townships were at the places having the same name as respective townships. The first three formed the Henzada subdivision, under the immediate control of a Subdivisional Officer, who was a first grade Extra Assistant Commissioner, stationed at Henzada. An European Assistant Commissioner was stationed at Myanaung and had under his control the remaining three townships.

In 1881-82, the Pegu Division was split up into two divisions, the Pegu Division and the Irrawaddy Division, the main Irrawaddy river forming the boundary. From this time forward Henzada District has formed part of the Irrawaddy Division.

Formation of the Irrawaddy Division.

No further changes in the general administration of the district were made until the passing of the Lower Burma Village Act early in 1889. During the disturbances which followed the annexation of Upper Burma in 1886, it was proved over and over again that the failure of the civil police to cope with the disturbances was to a large extent due to the apathy of the ordinary villagers and, in many cases, to the active assistance given by them to the dacoits. It was therefore decided to make the village the unit of administration in Lower Burma (as it was in Upper Burma), instead of the circle, and to pass an Act laying down clearly the responsibility of each class of villager in the suppression and detection of crime. For this purpose the Village Act was passed. The whole of Lower Burma was divided up into small areas, called "village-tracts," varying in

Introduction of the "Village Headman" system.

extent with the density of the population. Each "village-tract" usually contains only one village of any considerable size and the land worked by the villagers of that village, although other small hamlets, may also be included. The most influential man of the village was then appointed a *ywathugyi* (village headman) and was given power to try petty criminal cases arising in his village-tract and to fine his villagers for disobedience of his lawful orders. The village headman was made responsible for the general peace and order of his village-tract, and he had to give assistance to Government officials when required, and to assist the police in the detection and suppression of crime. The duties of villagers in respect of crime occurring in their village-tract, sanitation, and other matters were also laid down. *Se-ein-gaungs*, each having jurisdiction over approximately ten households, were appointed to assist the village headmen in the execution of their duties. The *se-ein-gaungs* received no reward for their services, although deserving *se-ein-gaungs*, who have done good work, are nowadays rewarded by a remission of their capitation-tax. Village headmen did not pay capitation-tax, but the only other reward that they at first received was in the nature of fees levied by them for the trial of cases instituted before them. The old office of *kyedangyi* became merged in that of village headman and *se-ein-gaung*, and the office of *yazawutgaung* was done away with. Practically all *yazawutgaungs* were village headmen, and the incumbents continued to receive their salaries until their death or retirement, but the salaries appertaining to the office of *yazawutgaung* were not continued to their successors in the office of *ywathugyis*. There is scarcely a single person in the province now drawing a *yazawutgaung's* salary. The *ywathugyis* had complete control of the general administration of their village-tracts and dealt directly with the police, and the circle *thugyis* became almost a mere revenue collecting agency.

It must not be supposed that prior to the passing of the Village Act there were no village headmen in Lower Burma. *Yazawutgaungs* and *kyedangyis* were also *ywathugyis* by the consent of their villagers, but the office was not recognized by Government. The Village Act legalised their position, laid down their duties, responsibilities and privileges, and defined the duties and responsibilities of villagers. By this Act, the village headman was made the connecting link between the higher Government officials and the people.

Policy of Government with regard to village headman.

The responsibilities of the village headman have increased enormously since the passing of the Act, and he is now responsible for the upkeep of a large number of general, police and sanitary records, while he has to report the occurrence of every event of any importance in his village-tract. It has of late years been the policy of Government to build up a strong body of hereditary headmen in Lower Burma, such as exist in Upper Burma, and numerous circulars have been issued with a view to enlarging the powers and privileges of village headmen, and assuring them of the fullest support from the higher Government officials. At first it was found difficult to get suitable men to take up the office owing to the small emoluments attached to it, but this difficulty has been to a great extent overcome by making village headmen the principal revenue collecting agency. Since the year 1890, wherever possible (that is, in all cases except the most sparsely populated circles far distant from a district headquarters) on the retirement of a circle *thugyi*, no successor has been appointed to his office, but the village headmen have been made revenue collectors for their respective village-tracts, of course drawing commission on their collections. The village-tract is now the unit for almost all purposes.

At present (1914) there are in the Henzada District 655 village headmen, of whom 562 collect revenue and draw commission. Of these, 68 headmen exercise special criminal powers, giving them power to impose a fine of Rs. 50 and one month's imprisonment in certain cases, instead of the ordinary powers of Rs. 5 fine and 24 hours' imprisonment; 73 headmen are also empowered to try petty civil suits up to Rs. 20 in value. These civil and special criminal powers are given to especially deserving headmen as rewards and are much sought after. Only nine circle *thugyis* remain in the district, and only three persons still draw salaries as *yazawutgaungs*.

Addition of Lemyethna Township and changes of township boundaries.

In 1890 the Lemyethna Township was transferred from the Bassein District to the Henzada District, and was added to the Henzada subdivision. This change was made as the Bassein District had become unwieldy and Lemyethna was more easily supervised from Henzada than from Ngathaing-gyaung. Save for minor readjustments of district boundaries, no further alterations in the boundary of the district have since been made.

In 1894-95, the Myanaung Township was abolished, and became part of the Kanaung Township. The myoôk in charge of the Kanaung Township continued to reside at

Kanaung, and the Subdivisional Officer continued to reside at Myanaung. The executive myoôk at Myanaung was done away with.

In 1899-1900 the riverine boundary between the Henzada District and Tharrawaddy District was revised so that all the Irrawaddy islands were included in the Henzada District, and Pawthit island, Apyauk circle, was transferred to Thôngwa District in 1900-01. In 1907 the Ôkpo Township was transferred to Myanaung subdivision and in 1908-09 it was re-named the Ingabu Township. In 1912-13 the headquarters of the Kanaung Township were removed to Myanaung and the township re-named the Myanaung Township.

Present distribution of townships.

The following table shows at a glance how the executive administration of the district is now carried on :—

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

at Henzada.

- Subdivisional Officer at Henzada.
  - Myoôk at Zalun.
    - 114 village headmen.
    - No ward headmen.
  - Myoôk at Henzada
    - 163 village headmen.
    - 14 ward headmen.
  - Myoôk at Lemyethna.
    - 96 village headmen.
    - No ward headmen.
- Subdivisional Officer at Myanaung.
  - Myoôk at Kyangin.
    - 67 village headmen.
    - 8 ward headmen.
  - Myoôk at Myanaung.
    - 109 village headmen.
    - 10 ward headmen.
  - Myoôk at Ingabu.
    - 106 village headmen.
    - No ward headmen.

Crime and the police.

Henzada and the neighbouring district of Tharrawaddy have always had an unenviable reputation for serious crime. An account of the disturbances immediately following the annexation in 1853 will be found in Chapter II. At first the only police consisted of the circle *thugyis* and *yazawutgaungs*, (with such assistance as they received from the *kyedangyis* or *ywathugyis*, at that time a useless body of men) acting under the myoôks. As this force was incapable of reducing the district to order, the body of police known as the Pegu Light Infantry was formed; an account of this regiment has been inserted earlier in this chapter.

By 1854 the efforts of the district officers reduced the district to something like order, and all attempts at organized insurrection ceased, but violent crimes, chiefly murders and gang-robberies, were alarmingly frequent. The rural police from the first showed themselves to be quite incapable of dealing with serious crime.

Formation of the Provincial Police.

In 1861 the Provincial Police force of the Province of Pegu was formed, most of the officers and men of the Pegu Light Infantry joining it, that regiment at the same time being disbanded. From this time onwards, the rural police force was supplemented by a paid police force under trained officers.

Police Act of 1861.

When the Province of British Burma was formed in 1862, this force became part of the police force of the Province, and was recruited, disciplined and controlled under the provisions of the Police Act, Act V of the Governor-General in Council of 1861. All police duties and police powers were taken away from the myoôks and transferred to the officers of the Provincial Police, police posts were gradually established throughout the districts, and the village police communicated direct with the nearest local police post. The District Police were recruited chiefly from the inhabitants of the different districts, with a view to their having as much local influence as possible; the police in the towns was principally Indian. It was sometime before the new police gained the confidence of the people, and at first they did not work at all well with the myoôks, circle *thugyis*, and *gaungs*. At first constables were only paid Rs. 10 per month, but as it was found that a good class of constable could not be recruited for this pay, the wages of a constable were in 1869 raised to Rs. 12 per mensem in the more expensive districts.

Strength of police of Myanaung District.

The sanctioned strength for the Myanaung District at the inauguration of the police in 1861 was one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent and 385 subordinate

officers and men. Although the population of the district increased so rapidly, a corresponding increase was not made in the police establishment, and in 1874 the sanctioned strength of 1861 had only been increased by 66 subordinate officers and men. This force was unable to cope effectually with the crime resulting from a large increase of population, and although murders and dacoities showed no tendency to increase they did not decrease, and the serious crime of cattle theft increased enormously. In 1878 after the division of the Henzada District the sanctioned police force for the new Henzada District was one District Superintendent and 328 subordinate officers and men, a considerable increase in strength.

Control of police given to the District Magistrate.

No further changes were made in the constitution of the police force until 1876, when the District Magistrate was given full control, save for internal arrangement and discipline, over the police of his district.

Failure of police and inefficiency of rural Police.

Repeated remarks are made in successive Administration Reports on the failure of the police in detective work, and the hopeless inefficiency of the rural police. The Henzada District is constantly mentioned because of the heaviness of its crime-roll, and the inefficiency of its police. In an effort to remedy these matters in 1880 the pay of the lowest grade of constable was raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 per mensem in the more expensive districts, of which Henzada is one, and the Rural Police Act was passed. By this Act, a five per cent. cess was levied, and half the money thereby raised was used to increase the emoluments of the offices of *yazawutgaung* and *kyedangyi*, and every endeavour was made also to get respected villagers to take up the offices, so that the *kyedangyi* should become the head of his village and not the village drudge. At the same time the sanctioned police strength was slightly reduced, that of Henzada District being placed at one District Superintendent and 301 subordinate officers and men.

Disturbances following the annexation of Upper Burma.

These measures effected but little improvement, and serious crime increased year by year, while the percentage of cases successfully detected decreased, and when the outbreak of lawlessness in Lower Burma, which followed the annexation of Upper Burma in 1886, occurred, the police were utterly unable to cope with it.

Early in the year 1886, consequent on the war with Upper Burma, disturbances of a semi-political character broke out in the Shwegyin and Pegu Districts, and at first

the rebels gained some successes. The result was that risings broke out in almost every district in Lower Burma. Nowhere was the trouble worse than in the Henzada District, where violent crimes against the person and property increased over 100 per cent. The police of the district failed entirely to cope with the outbreak, and at the beginning of the year 1886 the military had to be called in to restore order, and the Gaols Delivery Act, which had been made use of in 1852—54, whereby Deputy Commissioners were empowered to carry out sentences of death passed on persons found in open armed insurrection, was again brought into force. The military soon quelled the political disturbances, but after the military left, murders, gang-robberies and other violent crimes were a matter of daily occurrence. The police were powerless to prevent these serious crimes or to apprehend the offenders. These events proved in a startling manner the necessity of a complete reorganization of the police system of Lower Burma.

Reorganization of Provincial and Rural Police.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite, the Chief Commissioner, rightly decided that the failure of the police was to a large extent due to the apathy of the villagers and Rural Police, who had not only not given any assistance in the detection and suppression of crime, but had frequently actively assisted the criminals.

Punitive Police.

The provisions of the Police Act, allowing bodies of special police to be quartered in disturbed districts at the expense of the inhabitants as a punitive measure, were made full use of (very little use had been made of these provisions before 1886) and five bodies of such police were quartered in different parts of the Henzada District.

Village Act and introduction of village headmen system.

The next step was to consider the reorganization of the Rural Police. This was accomplished by the Village Act of 1889, of which an account has already been given. The provisions laying down the responsibilities of villagers in the detection and suppression of crime and the giving of information and assistance to the police, and the provisions enabling Deputy Commissioners to require the removal of villagers who gave assistance to criminals, were actively enforced from the first.

Gradually the old, useless *kyedangyis* were replaced by respectable village headmen who had powers to enforce the obedience of their villagers. These measures had a most salutary effect, and violent crime rapidly decreased and the proportion of detected cases rose.

Appointment of Police.

In 1887-88 the Chief Commissioner appointed a strong Committee to consider means for improving the police force

of Lower Burma. The results of their deliberations were :— Committee.

Military Police. (1) The formation of a Military Police Force for Lower Burma.—From 1886, onwards, large numbers of Indian police had been recruited, and were employed on duties in which courage and discipline are essential, such as guards for lock-ups, treasuries, etc., and escorts for prisoners, experience having shown that the Burma Police were useless for these purposes. A reserve of these men was kept at each district headquarters to be in readiness to suppress any organized outbreak of violent crime. The Burma Police were employed almost solely as a detective body. These Indian Police were disbanded and such of them as were suitable were re-enlisted under the Military Police Act of 1888, and brought on the same footing as the Military Police of Upper Burma. Two battalions of Military Police were so formed and were distributed over Lower Burma, as required, and the men were used for the duties for which Indians had been recruited in 1886. The ordinary Civil Police, except in the large towns, were recruited almost entirely from local natives of Burma, and were employed as a detective force. This arrangement still subsists up to the present day, and Military Police are now to be found at every district and subdivisional, and at almost every township, headquarters. It is only at outlying stations and outposts that the Burma Police have to do duty as escorts and guards.

Increase of European officers. (2) An increase in the number of subordinate European Officers.—This measure had a most excellent effect at the time, the European Inspectors and Sergeants having a very salutary effect on the discipline and the capacity for work of the men beneath them. The need for these men has now disappeared and the European Sergeant and Inspector are now only to be found in the large towns.

Increase of pay of Civil Police officers. (3) An increase of pay in the lower grades and especially in the pay of Sergeants and Officers in charge of police-stations.—It has never been found practical to carry out the suggestion of further raising the pay of the lowest grade of constables above the old rate of Rs. 14 in expensive districts and Rs. 12 in others. The pay of the police is still a burning question, and it is generally admitted that the proper class of men is not recruited as constables, owing to the small pay and prospects offered.

Police Schools. (4) Establishment of police schools at the headquarters of every district, in which every recruit should undergo a course of training for six months, and every

member of the force should receive training for one month a year.—This question of police training had exercised the Administration from the inception of the force in 1861. Police schools were then opened at the headquarters of each district, but owing to the fact that no reserve of men was provided to take the places of those who entered the school, and the great bulk of crime necessitated each police post being kept as nearly as possible up to full strength, it was practically impossible to send recruits to the schools, and the schools fell into entire disuse. In 1878 a system by which Instructors were appointed to tour round the various posts and give instruction to the recruits was started, but it was found that the system was unworkable and the Instructors did no good. In 1889 the district school was put on a proper footing and arrangements were made to allow time for the training of recruits. It has never been found possible to give recruits the six months' training recommended immediately after enlistment, but now-a-days every recruit enters the school as soon after enlistment as possible, and receives as long a training as is practicable. The older officers are also sent to the school for short periods of training whenever practicable.

Beat Patrols.

(5) Institution of regular beat patrols.—Beat patrols had always been sent out spasmodically from the police posts, but there was no proper system. Henceforward a beat constable had to visit the headquarters of each village-tract at least once a month, and make enquiries as to the whereabouts of well known bad characters, etc. This system is still in force.

Disarmament.

One further measure was taken in 1889 to restore Burma to order, and this was the disarmament of the Province. The number of gun-licenses was reduced enormously, and the licenses were only issued to persons of proved loyalty, and under conditions which made it practically impossible for the arms to fall into the hands of dacoits. The pacification of Burma was to a large extent due to the vigorous manner in which the disarmament was carried out.

Police Commission.

As a result of the Police Commission of 1902-03, the whole department was reorganized, the upper grades being recruited from the Imperial Police and subordinate officers of the rank of Sub-Inspector being recruited from educated Burmans and trained in a Provincial police school before entering on their active duties. It is now difficult for a man joining as a constable to reach a higher rank than head constable.

Since 1888, there has been no organized rebellion in the Henzada District, save for the abortive Mayoka rebellion, which took place in 1912 and of which an account is contained in Chapter II; but Henzada still retains its reputation as one of the most criminal districts of the Province. Crime in recent years.

Dacoities in which firearms are used still occur frequently, in spite of the difficulty experienced by bad characters in obtaining arms; violent crimes in which knives and weapons are used, and cattle thefts are still very numerous. Little progress will be made in suppressing these crimes while the Burman keeps all his money and valuables in his house, and leaves his cattle to graze unattended in the fields.

The five punitive police forces imposed on the Henzada District in consequence of the risings which occurred subsequent to the annexation of Upper Burma were all disbanded before 1892. It was not found necessary to impose any further such forces on the Henzada District until 1913, when in consequence of the Mayoka rising and several other large dacoities which occurred during 1912, 22 extra Sub-Inspectors were imposed as a punitive force on the 22 most criminal villages of the district. This establishment is still entertained. Punitive Police imposed in 1913.

After the formation of the Provincial Police, the construction of buildings to accommodate the various police posts was rapidly proceeded with. Only temporary mat and wooden buildings were erected, and these were erected by the Police Department itself without the intervention of the Public Works Department. It was not until after 1872 that any attempt was made to construct defensible police-stations. Since that date the construction of defensible police-stations has been gradually proceeded with by the Public Works Department. In 1897-98 the temptation to bad characters to steal arms from undefended police-stations was recognized, and orders were passed that all stations and outposts where arms are kept should be made defensible, and although many outposts are still only temporary mat buildings, practically every post in which arms are kept is now defensible. Police buildings.

No attempt was made to provide quarters for the rank and file of the police before 1881. From that date temporary barracks for unmarried men and cottages for the married ones were gradually constructed departmentally. It is only of recent years that the Public Works Department has been called upon to construct quarters for housing police, and

much of the work is still done departmentally. Now a certain number of cottages and barracks are to be found attached to every police post, but the accommodation is still very inadequate and in many cases most unsuitable. There is no doubt that this lack of proper quarters has a bad effect on recruitment.

Present strength of the Police.

The present sanctioned strength of the police force of the Henzada District, exclusive of punitive police is:—

1 District Superintendent.
1 Deputy Superintendent as Headquarters Assistant.
2 Deputy Superintendents as Subdivisional Officers.
1 Inspector as Court Prosecutor.
1 Town Inspector.
5 Circle Inspectors.
41 Sub-Inspectors.
51 Head Constables.
417 Constables.
190 Military police (officers and men).

These, besides the reserve and the men in the training depôt, are distributed between 16 police-stations and one outpost. There are Military Police at each of the six township headquarters and also at Kanaung. A list of the police-stations and outposts and the sanctioned strength of each will be found in the B Volume of the *Gazetteer*.

Jails.

Jails were non-existent in Burmese times, and after the annexation of Lower Burma, the confinement of prisoners was a matter of extreme difficulty. A jail was established at Henzada in 1854, but it consisted merely of a temporary mat building with no enclosure whatever. Attempts at escape were frequent and often successful. In 1861 the jails at Henzada and Mingyi (Tharrawaddy) were abolished, but were retained as lock-ups where under-trial prisoners and convicts sentenced to less than one month's imprisonment were kept; all convicts sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment were sent to Rangoon.

In 1863 a lock-up was begun at Myanaung. It consisted of a wooden building standing in open country on the banks of the Irrawaddy, without any enclosure of any kind, in which were confined under-trial prisoners and those sentenced to less than one month's imprisonment, the remainder being sent to Rangoon.

In 1868-69 masonry lock-ups were constructed at Henzada and at Myanaung, and in 1871, after the headquarters of the district had been removed to Henzada, it was proposed to build a proper district jail at Henzada, to obviate the large cost incurred by transferring prisoners

from Henzada and Myanaung to Rangoon. This project was abandoned in 1872 when it was proposed to form the new district of Thôngwa, and transfer the Danubyu Township to it. In 1874-75 proper walled enclosures were constructed round the lock-ups at Henzada and Myanaung.

In 1875-76 the lock-up at Henzada was raised to the status of a fourth class district jail, so that in future all prisoners convicted in the district and sentenced to six months' imprisonment or less were confined there. But although classed as a district jail, the buildings were those of a lock-up only, and were quite inadequate for the requirements of the district. In 1876 the jail at Henzada and the lock-up at Myanaung were exactly similar in construction, consisting of masonry enclosures with wooden barracks raised ten feet off the ground, in which, during 1875 and 1876, an average number of 83 and 67 prisoners, respectively, were confined.

Superin-tendent

At first the jails were put in charge of the executive officers, but after the reorganization of the Jail Department in 1864, the district medical officers were made superintendents of the district jails, subject to the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. This arrangement still continues, the civil surgeon being *ex-officio* the superintendent of the district jail. The jail at Myanaung is under the superintendence of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon there.

Jail Buildin

Jail buildings are now inspected twice a year by an Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department, who issues a certificate that they are suitable for the confinement of prisoners. The original jails were largely built by the Public Works Department, but additions to, and improvements on, them have been almost wholly constructed by convict labour. A modern jail consists of a high masonry wall with the main gate and jail offices on one side and sentry boxes distributed at intervals round it. At the top of the wall are several layers of loose bricks. Within the compound enclosed by the wall are the various cells and barracks for the confinement of prisoners and the prison workshops.

Every jail has attached to it a garden where all the vegetables consumed in the jail, and in many jails a great many for sale, are grown by convict labour. All convicts are, as far as possible, put to useful labour, unremunerative hard labour being rarely imposed, and artizans are allowed to exercise their own trades, if facilities can be provided.

Henza Jail.

The accommodation at Henzada Jail was increased in 1887 and again in 1890. In 1896-97 the jail was reconstructed

and increased so as to be capable of accommodating 500 prisoners, and this number was afterwards increased by 90 by reorganization and remeasurement. The jail was raised to the status of a first class district jail, that is, convicts, both habitual and casual, sentenced in the district to five years' imprisonment or less, serve their sentences in the jail. This is the present status of the jail. Long-term convicts are sent to Bassein Jail, if not sentenced to transportation, and to Rangoon Jail if sentenced to transportation.

There was serious overcrowding in the jail in 1910, and additional barracks have since been constructed by convict labour to prevent a repetition of this.

ya-ung il.

No additions to accommodation have ever been made to the old lock-up at Myanaung, except such as have resulted from remeasurement. In 1880 the lock-up was converted into a leper jail for the province of British Burma, and lepers from all over the province were sent there. This arrangement was continued until 1892, from which date lepers have been sent to the Rangoon Leper Asylum. Myanaung Jail was then converted into a second class district jail, that is convicts, habitual and casual, sentenced to two years' imprisonment or less, are now confined there. The jail is subsidiary to the district jail at Henzada and only receives convicts from the Myanaung subdivision. Under-trial prisoners are confined at both the Henzada and Myanaung Jails.

Statistics of the jail population, cost per head, etc., for both jails, will be found in the B Volume of the *Gazetteer*.

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After the annexation of Lower Burma, the myoôks or 3rd class extra assistant commissioners, appointed to the charge of townships, were given 3rd class magisterial powers, 3rd class extra assistant commissioners, or *sitkes* had 2nd class powers, and assistant commissioners and 1st class *sitkes* had 1st class powers. All the magistrates in the district were subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner or District Magistrate, who was given powers to try all cases not punishable with death and to inflict a sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Appeals from all magistrates of the district lay to the District Magistrate. The chief judicial authority was the Commissioner in charge of each of the three provinces, and a second appeal lay to him, and he also tried what are now known as "sessions cases." When the province of British Burma was formed in 1861, the Chief Commissioner's Court became the Sadar Court of the Province, and the Court of the three Commissioners of Divisions became Sessions Courts, for hearing appeals from the District Magistrates' Courts and trying sessions cases, *i.e.*,

cases requiring a more severe penalty than seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

In 1872 the judicial powers of the Chief Commissioner were transferred to the newly appointed Judicial Commissioner, and the Judicial Commissioner was succeeded in 1900 by the Chief Court as the principal Court and Court of final appeal of the province.

Appointment of Judicial Commissioner and institution of the Chief Court.

At first the Township Magistrates were only accorded petty 3rd class powers. In 1868 the experiment was introduced of giving Burman Magistrates higher powers as they appeared fitted to receive them, and now-a-days a myoôk is given 3rd class magisterial powers on joining, and his powers are increased, first to 2nd class and then to 1st class as he gains sufficient experience to exercise the increased powers, provided he has passed certain prescribed examinations in criminal law.

Higher Powers given to the Burman Magistrates.

When the district of Henzada was formed in 1878, the following was the distribution of the stipendiary Magistrates:—

Distrbution of Magistracy on formation of the district.

1 District Magistrate at Henzada.

2 Subdivisional Magistrates with 1st class powers at Henzada and Myanaung.

2 Township Magistrates (*sitkes*) with 1st class powers at Henzada and Zalun.

2 Township Magistrates with 2nd class powers at Myanaung and Kyangin.

2 Township Magistrates with 3rd class powers at Kanaung and Ôkpo.

In 1881, benches of Honorary Magistrates, to try petty local cases, were instituted in the Municipalities, of which Henzada was one, and in 1884 there was one such bench in Henzada, consisting of four Magistrates, who sat in pairs. This arrangement still continues, one of the four Magistrates now having 1st class powers, while the remainder have 3rd class powers.

Honorary Magistrates.

Honorary Magistrates were first appointed at Myanaung about 1902. Four Magistrates with 3rd class powers were appointed, and they sat in pairs. The Honorary Magistrates at Myanaung still number four, all having 3rd class powers.

Sessions Judges and Special Power Magistrates.

In 1890 an additional Sessions Judge had to be appointed to relieve the Commissioner of Pegu of some of his Sessions work, and the appointment of an additional Sessions Judge to relieve the Commissioners of the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions soon became almost a permanency.

With the growth of population in Lower Burma, it soon became obvious that Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in Lower Burma could not perform all the judicial and magisterial duties imposed on them without detriment to their executive work. From 1896 experienced Magistrates in heavy districts had been given special powers to impose sentences of seven years' imprisonment and try all cases not punishable with death under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Prcedure, and one such Magistrate has been stationed at Henzada since that time, to relieve the District Magistrate to a large extent of the trial of original criminal cases. The Additional District Judge, who has been stationed at Henzada since 1906, is also a Magistrate with these special seven years' powers.

In 1905 the superior judicial service of the Province was organized, and Lower Burma was divided into Sessions divisions, over each of which a Sessions Judge was appointed, who relieved the Commissioner of the Division of all his judicial duties. At the same time appeals from the decision of 1st class Magistrates were made direct to the Sessions Judge, instead of to the District Magistrate. Until 1913 Henzada District was part of the Delta Sessions Division, when it was transferred to the new Tharrawaddy Sessions Division.

Village Headmen.

By the Village Act of 1889 headmen were empowered to try petty criminal cases and inflict fines up to a limit of Rs. 5 and 24 hours' imprisonment. In addition certain headmen have been specially empowered to inflict one month's imprisonment and fines up to a limit of Rs. 50 in certain cases. There are 660 village headmen in the district, of whom 68 have been given these special criminal powers.

Present distribution of the magistracy of the district.

No further changes in the administration of criminal justice have been made. As the population, and with it the crime of the district have increased, Additional Magistrates heve been appointed and their distribution altered according to the requirements of the district. The original system of Township Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate, and District Magistrate is still the basis of the administration, and the various other Magistrates have been appointed to

relieve the congestion of work in the various township and subdivisional and the district courts.

The following is the present distribution of the magistracy of the district (August 1914):—

Headquarters Stations.	Title of Magistrate.	Powers.
1	2	3
Henzada ...	District Magistrate ...	Special powers under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code.
	2 Special Power Magistrates	Do.
	2 Additional Magistrates ...	one 1st class. one 3rd class.
Henzada ...	Subdivisional Magistrate ...	1st class
	Township Magistrate ..	2nd class.
	Headquarters Magistrate ...	1st class.
	4 Honorary Magistrates ...	one 1st class. three 3rd class.
Zalun ...	Township Magistrate ...	1st class.
	2 Additional Magistrates ...	one 2nd class. one 3rd class.
Lemyethna...	Township Magistrate ...	2nd class.
	Additional Magistrate ...	1st class.
Myanaung...	Subdivisional Magistrate ...	1st class.
	Township Magistrate ...	2nd class.
	2 Additional Magistrates ...	1st class.
	4 Honorary Magistrates ...	3rd class.
Ingabu ...	Township Magistrate ...	1st class.
	2 Additional Magistrates ...	one 1st class. one 2nd class.
Kyangin ...	Township Magistrate ...	2nd class.

Civil Ju tice.

After the annexation of Lower Burma, the myoôks, or 3rd class Extra Assistant Commissioners were given powers to try civil suits of less than £50 in value, 2nd class Extra Assistant Commissioners or *Sitkes* were empowered to hear suits of a value up to £300 in value, and 1st class Extra Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners were empowered to hear suits up to £500 in value, ten rupees being reckoned equal to £1. The

Deputy Commissioner of the district was also the District Judge, and was empowered to try suits of any value, and also to hear appeals from the orders of any Judge in the district. Appeals from the orders of the District Judge were heard by the Commissioner of the Provinces but the latter tried no original civil suits.

After the formation of the Province of British Burma, by Act I of 1863, the Chief Commissioner was given the powers of a High Court, and his court became the final Court of appeal in all civil, as well as criminal, matters of the Province. The Commissioners of Divisions became Divisional Judges for hearing appeals from the courts of the District Judges, and there was a second appeal from the decisions of the Commissioners to the Chief Commissioner.

Appointment of Judicial Commissioner.

In 1872, the Judicial duties of the Chief Commissioner were transferred to the newly-appointed Judicial Commissioner as far as the mofussil was concerned. In 1874, owing to the arrears of work in the Court of the Commissioner of Pegu, the civil appellate jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Pegu was transferred to the Judicial Commissioner. When the Pegu Division was divided up in to the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions, this arrangement was not continued, and the civil appellate work reverted to the Commissioners of the Divisions.

Courts Acts of 1875 and 1889.

The Civil Courts of the Province were regularized by the British Burma Courts Act of 1875. By this Act, the Courts were divided up into :—

Courts of a 3rd grade Extra Assistant Commissioner, having jurisdiction in suits up to a value of Rs. 500.

Court of a 1st and 2nd grade Extra Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners having jurisdiction in suits up to a value of Rs. 3,000.

Court of the District Judge having unlimited jurisdiction and jurisdiction in insolvency matters, and hearing appeals from all subordinate courts of the district.

Court of the Divisional Judge, hearing appeals from the District Court, and having the powers of a Small Cause Court.

Court of the Judicial Commissioner, the Sadar Court of the Province. The later Lower Burma Court Act of 1889, passed after the annexation of Upper Burma, did not alter the constitution and powers of these Courts.

When the Henzada District was formed in 1878 the following were the Civil Courts of the district :—

Courts of 3rd grade Extra Assistant Commissioners at Ôkpo, Kanaung, and Myanaung.

Courts of 2nd grade Extra Assistant Commissioners, at Henzada, Zalun, and Kyangin.

Court of Assistsant Commisioner at Myanaung.

Court of 1st grade Extra Assistant Commissioner at Henzada.

District Court at Henzada.

Small Cause Court.

In 1883 a Court of Small Causes was opened at Henzada; the Court was a great success and a special judge was soon put in charge of it. The Civil Township Judge of the Henzada Township is now Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

Civil Township Judges.

In 1892 it was recognized that in many townships the revenue work of the executive myoôks had increased to such an extent that they could not give proper time to their judicial duties. Special Township Judges were therefore created, who were given the civil work of two or three townships, holding their courts at the headquarters of the various townships in their jurisdiction as the state of their files required, the executive myoôks of these townships being entirely relieved of their civil judicial duties. Such a township judge was created for Henzada Municipality in 1901, and one was created for Henzada and Kanaung Townships in 1902. Others have been created for different townships of the district, as the work required. The system of these peripatetic township judges was condemned in 1908 and the headquarters of the township judges were fixed at the headquarters of the township over which they had jurisdiction; in cases in which their jurisdictions extended over more than one township their, headquarters were permanently fixed at the headquarters of one of the townships; they were also made additional township magistrates in most cases. This is the system at present in existence, and there are now in Henzada District, township judges at Henzada, Zalun, Lemyethna, Ingabu, and Myanaung. All these township judges, except the one at Henzada, are additional township magistrates. The civil township judge at Myanaung is judge for both the Myanaung and Kyangin Townships but sits permanently at Myanaung. None of the executive myoôks of this district have now any jurisdiction to try civil cases.

Establishment of the Chief Court, and reorganization.

The Chief Court of Lower Burma was established in 1900 and succeeded the Judicial Commissioner as the principal Court of Lower Burma. The Act creating the Chief Court also repealed the Lower Burma Courts Act of 1889 and revised the whole civil judicial system. Up to this time a Township Court might have jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 or

of Subordinate Courts.

up to Rs. 3,000 and might also have limited small cause court powers, according to the grade of the officer in charge. Under the new Act the Courts of a district were divided into three classes, independent of the status of the presiding officer —

(1) Township Courts, with jurisdiction in suits up to a value of Rs. 500.

(2) Subdivisional Courts, with jurisdiction in suits up to a value of Rs. 3,000.

(3) District Courts with unlimited jurisdiction in suits and jurisdiction in insolvency matters.

Appeals from Township Courts lay to the District Court. Appeals from Subdivisional Courts and the District Court lay to the Divisional Court, except in the case of suits of a value over Rs. 5,000 when appeals were directed from the District Court to the Chief Court.

In 1905 the civil appellate work of the Commissioners of Divisions was transferred to the newly-appointed Divisional Judges. This arrangement of the Courts and system of appeals exists to the present day.

District Judges.

In 1901 in some heavy districts the Deputy Commissioner was relieved of his civil work by making the Headquarters Assistant Additional District Judge. The Deputy Commissioner of Henzada obtained no relief in this way, but in 1905, when the superior judicial service was instituted, a separate District Judge for the Bassein and Henzada Districts, sitting at Bassein, was appointed and the Deputy Commissioner of Henzada was at last relieved of his civil work.

In 1906 an Additional District Judge for the Henzada District alone was appointed. He was also made subdivisional judge for the Henzada subdivision.

Subdivisional Judge for Myanaung.

In 1910 a separate Subdivisional Judge for the Myanaung subdivision was appointed, and the Subdivisional Officer, Myanaung, was relieved of his duties as Subdivisional Judge.

Present arrangements of civil courts in the district.

The civil judicial work of the district is now carried on by the following Judges:—

One Additional District Judge, who is also a Special Power Magistrate.

One Subdivisional Judge, Henzada and Myanaung.

Four Civil Township Judges (who are also Additional Township Magistrates).

One Township Judge who is Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

By the Village Act of 1889, specially deserving village headmen can be given powers to try civil suits, of a value not exceeding Rs. 20, arising in their village-tracts. In the Henzada District 73 headmen are thus empowered to try petty civil cases. **Village headmen.**

The average value of suits instituted in the Courts of the district has increased very much since the district was formed. In 1878, the first year of existence of the district, the average value of the suits instituted was Rs. 53. In 1891 it was Rs. 66. In 1901 it was Rs. 123 and in 1912 it was Rs. 171. **Value and nature of suits.**

Although the fact that many cases are now tried by headmen has served to materially increase the average value of suits instituted in Township courts, the greatest increase in value is in the more important suits tried by the Subdivisional and District Courts, and it is a sign of the great increase in the prosperity of the district. Suits are chiefly for recovery of money due on pro-notes, mortgage suits, and disputes about land, as might be supposed from the agricultural nature of the district. The increase in the value of suits is largely due to the enormous increase in the value of agricultural land which has taken place within the last thirty years.

The Registration Act (VIII of 1871) came into force in 1871. Registration offices were opened at the headquarters of districts in Lower Burma, the Deputy Commissioners being made Registrars. An Inspector-General of Registration was at first appointed, but the appointment was abolished the next year. The appointment was again revived in 1885, and again abolished in 1887. In 1888 the Financial Commissioner was made Inspector-General of Registration, an office he still holds. **Registration.**

Sub-registration offices were opened in 1872 at outstations where there were Assistant Commissioners or Extra Assistant Commissioners with a knowledge of English. In 1878 there were in the Henzada District a registration office at Henzada and sub-registration offices at Henzada and Myanaung.

In 1881 an order was passed allowing endorsements on documents registered to be made in Burmese, and it was resolved to make every township office a sub-registration office, the Township officer being made *ex-officio* sub-registrar. Sub-registration offices were gradually opened at the headquarters of each township as required, and now, except at the headquarters of heavy districts, every township office is a sub-registration office, the township officers

being sub-registrars. In the large towns, special non-official sub-registrars have been appointed as required by the bulk of registration work, and these latter officers are paid by the proportion of the fees collected by them. When the Township Officers were appointed as sub-registrars registration work was taken away from the subdivisional officers, and in 1898 the registration offices at district headquarters were amalgamated with the sub-registration offices, and since then the registration work of the Deputy Commissioner has been confined to general superintendence, and the hearing of any appeals against the sub-registrars' orders, which may arise.

At first the sub-registrars were all paid a proportion of the registration fees collected and had to make their own arrangements for clerical work. Now the Township Officers have to perform their registration work as part of their ordinary duties, and the ordinary clerical establishment of their offices has to do the clerical work. Only the specially appointed sub-registrars are remunerated. There is usually a small clerical establishment, of one or two clerks for registration work in the District office. The registration establishment of the Henzada District now consists of one sub-registrar at Henzada and five sub-registrars, who are also Township Officers, at Zalun, Lemyethna, Myanaung, Kyangin and Ingabu. There are also four special non-official sub-registrars, one each at Henzada, Myanaung, Ingabu and Zalun. The registration department of the district office consists of only one clerk.

At first, owing to the fact that the indigenous population did not understand the provisions of the Act and that registration offices were few and far between, but little use was made of registration. Now-a-days the general provisions for the registration of documents and the advantages accruing from registration are certainly fully understood in the Henzada District. In this district, in 1878-79 there were three registration offices and 150 documents affecting immovable property of the value of Rs. 88,767 were registered. In 1891-92 there were eight registration offices and 538 documents affecting immovable property of the value of Rs. 6,15,623, were registered. In 1902 there were six offices and 1,570 documents affecting immovable property of the value of Rs. 9,10,166, were registered. In 1912 there were six offices, and 4,452 documents, affecting immovable property of the value of Rs. 27,54,622, were registered. The great majority of deeds registered are deeds of sale and mortgage. The number of documents, affecting movable property, registered is inconsiderable.

The public works of chief importance in the Henzada District are the embankments lining the Irrawaddy and Ngawun rivers. Henzada is the headquarters of the Embankment division and the Executive Engineer in charge and his Assistant Engineer reside at Henzada. The embankments properly belong to the agriculture of the district and an account of them will be found in Chapter IV. About every 8 to 10 miles along the whole length of the embankments excellent inspection bungalows, well furnished in every way, have been erected. The embankments and the cart roads along the inside of them are very largely used as means of communication between the various riverine villages and towns.

Public Works Department Embankments.

In the matter of roads and buildings, Henzada District is part of the Delta Public Works Division, the Executive Engineer in charge residing at Bassein. A Subdivisional Officer is stationed at Henzada The Public Works of this nature are of little importance and consist merely of the necessary court houses and public offices, a few rest houses and officers' residences, and some roads.

Roads and building

The construction of roads in the Henzada plain was first begun in 1882 and nearly all the roads now maintained from Provincial funds were completed by 1886. Except for the road from Myogwin to Myanaung practically no new roads have since been constructed from Provincial Funds. There are only 6½ miles of metalled roads, maintained from Provincial Funds, in the district, and only 41 miles of fully bridged and drained unmetalled roads.

Apart from the bungalows belonging to the Embankment division, there are Public Works Department Inspection Bungalows at Kamauksu, Naikban, Pauktaing, Myanaung, Tegyigon, Mataungda (Mezaligon), Taloktaw, Zinybun, Lemyethna and Henzada, where there is also a Circuit House. The Inspection Bungalow and Circuit House at Henzada are in excellent condition but the condition of the other bungalows varies considerably. The work of the Department in the Henzada District consists merely of the maintenance of the existing roads and buildings in charge of the department and the carrying out of works paid for from District Funds.

CHAPTER X.

Revenue Administration.

The present district of Henzada was formed in 1890. Up till 1852 when the province of Pegu was taken

Burmes Revenu Admin tration.

by the British the revenue administration was, as far as is known, the same as existed in the other parts of the Burmese kingdom. It has been described as follows:—

"The country was parcelled out into governorships or *myos* and a fixed amount of revenue was demanded from each governorship. The governorship was divided into circles and the circles into villages. The principal tax was a tax upon families, who were generally assessed by the village officers according to their reputed wealth, the land cultivated by each being taken as a guide. This tax in fact corresponded to the *thathameda* tax of Upper Burma, and, so far as it was paid by cultivators, was really a form of land revenue. Direct land revenue was not taken by the Burmese government in all districts, but, where it was established, it took the form of a fixed amount in silver per plough or yoke of oxen, or a produce tax of (nominally) 10 per cent. of the gross produce, which had to be paid in kind and conveyed by the cultivators to the government granaries. In practice, the produce tax was arbitrarily assessed. Only very scanty records existed to show the method of assessing the family tax, or the amount collected on account of that item or on account of the land tax. There were besides many other imposts, among which were a tax on brokerage, transit dues, dues on the sale of cattle, varying dues on various kinds of produce, dues levied from fishermen, etc. These dues were not all levied in the same governorship but some in one and some in others. Then there were, in addition, fees in law-suits and criminal fines and special remittances to be made to the capital as presents from the *myosa* (governor) and the local officials to the king at the commencement of each year, the cost of which was wrung from the people. Lastly, each tract was required to support the men who were annually called out to protect the frontier or specially for more particular duty. The local officials received no regular salary, but were paid by a portion of these fees and dues, and it was to their interest to squeeze from the people as much as they could or dared. Added to all the above, there were extraordinary contributions to the crown, called for on public emergencies, the amount being fixed by the king's government at the capital, *e.g.*, in 1798, when a call of 33⅓ ticals of silver was made from every house; this took two years to collect and produced about 6 lakhs. No doubt the amount levied from the people was much larger".

Colonel Spearman in his Gazetteer of 1869 gives the

following account of the early revenue of Henzada District:—

"Under the Burmese rule the two tracts east and west of the Irrawaddy including Donabyu remitted annually to the Central Government at Ava, or to the *Myo-tsa* to whom they had been allotted, the revenue shown in the following table:—

——	Henzada.	Tharrawaddy.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. House family tax, Burmans and Karens.	96,120	80,110	1,76,230
2. Yoke of oxen or rice land	76,440	970	77,410
3. Fisheries	25,150	9,910	35,060
4. Transit duties ...	...	6,690	6,690
5. Betel-nut and palm plantations.	680	...	680
6. Licensed brokers and miscellaneous.	3,820	1,380	5,200
7. One township 10 per cent. in kind after the rice crop had been threshed.	*Unknown.*	...	...
8. 365 lbs. honey, 365 lbs. wax and 100 mats.	...	*Unknown.*	...
Total ...	2,02,210	99,060	3,01,270

The small revenue derived from rice land and the comparatively large amount derived from transit duties was due to the small area of rice and the comparatively large area of garden and vegetable cultivation; the two latter were not taxed but duties were levied on the produce when carried into another township."

British Revenue Administration.

Colonel Spearman proceeds to describe the early British Administration*.

"On the British occupation the transit duties and duties on licensed brokers were abolished but the other imposts were retained slightly altered, whilst some other indirect

* It should be remembered that the Henzada and Tharrawaddy Districts were united in 1862 to form the Myanaung District.

taxes, notably excise, were imposed. In 1855-56 the demand was:—

—	Henzada.	Tharrawaddy.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land	1,48,590	61,770	2,10,360
2. Capitation	1,27,660	75,030	2,02,990
3. Fisheries	33,500	7,500	41,000
4. Salt	120	...	120
5. Excise	16,980	2,000	18,980
6. Timber revenue ...	50	100	150
7. Sale of unclaimed property	550	...	550
8. Bazaar rent	1,460	90	1,550
9. Fines and fees ...	10,470	5,640	16,110
10. Ferries	...	40	40
11. Postage stamps ...	..	170	170
12. Miscellaneous ...	4,850	3,080	7,930
Total ...	3,44,530	1,55,420	4,90,950

At the end of the decade the total revenue had increased to Rs. 8,29,510 or had nearly doubled, exclusive of bazaar rent and other items which were now credited to local revenue. The increase was under every head except excise which had greatly fallen off.

—	1855-56.	1864-65.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land	2,10,360	3,38,280
2. Capitation ...	2,02,990	3,55,030
3. Fisheries	41,000	69,910
4. Excise	18,980	7,980
5. Other items	26,620	58,310
Total	4,99,950	8,29,510

Ten years later, in 1874-75, the gross revenue was Rs. 13,56,193, but owing to the rapid growth in the population the rate per head had fallen from about Rs. 2-14-0 to about Rs. 2-9-0.

The gross revenue for the year 1876-77 divided into its main heads was:—

			Rs.
1. Land Revenue	...		5,75,893
2. Capitation-tax	...		4,60,061
3. Fisheries, leases and net licenses	...		79,498
4. Salt tax	...		43
5. Forest produce	..		177
6. Other items—			
		Rs.	
(*a*) Excise on spirits and drugs	...	89,727	
(*b*) Fines and forfeitures	...	24,843	
(*c*) Unclaimed property sold	...	634	
(*d*) Miscellaneous	...	12,739	
(*e*) Postage and Telegraph stamps		7,695	
(*f*) Law stamps	...	45,332	
			1,80,970
Total	...		12,96,642
7. Local taxes	...		1,30,692
Grand Total	...		14,27,334

The local revenues are derived from Municipal and Town taxes, market stall rents, contributions to the dispensaries, fines and the 5 per cent. cess, which are credited either to the town in which they are levied or where levied out of any town to the district generally. The amounts thus received in 1876-77 were:—

		Rs.
Municipal Fund	...	45,648
District Fund	...	40,875
Five per cent. cess	...	41,662
Dispensary	...	2,507
Total	...	1,30,692"

In 1862 the old district had been combined with Tharrawaddy District to form the Myanaung District and its revenue administration was the same as that of the Pegu Division which also included the districts of Rangoon, Bassein, Prome and Toungoo. In 1870 the headquarters of the district were moved to Henzada and two years later the district received its present name of Henzada. In 1875-76 the township of Danubyu was removed from the district to form part of the Thôngwa District. In 1877-78 part of Shagè Circle was transferred from Bassein to Henzada District. In 1878 the eastern part of the district was removed and made into Tharrawaddy District. In 1887-88 Sir Frederic Fryer was appointed first Financial Commissioner

of the province. In the same year the supplementary survey department took over all the settled land in the district. In 1881-82 Henzada District became part of the new division called the Irrawaddy Division which was formed in that year. The revenue administration of the district is described below under various heads. The total revenue is shown in Table XII, Volume B, to have risen about 30 per cent. beween 1901-02 and 1913-14. The increase has been a steady one except in the period 1905-06 to 1907-08. Its chief items are in order of importance land revenue proper, capitation-tax, excise, fisheries and stamps. They are treated of separately below.

Land revenue proper. Early assessments.

Mr. Corby Wilson describes the earliest land assessment as follows :—

"Pegu was annexed to the British Indian Empire in December 1852. In 1853-54 the first land revenue assessment was made. As there were practically no records to show what the land had formerly paid, and as during the rains of 1853 the greater portion of the country was in a disturbed state, it was necessary to be content with very slender information as to the capabilities of the soil. Such of the *thugyis*, or local village officers, as could be got together were consulted as to the fertility of the paddy lands in their jurisdictions. From a knowledge of the rates existing in Arakan and Tenasserim, a rate of Rs. 2 per acre was fixed, after hearing the statements of the *thugyis*, as the maximum rate in the districts of Rangoon and Bassein. These districts were known to have the most fertile lands and to have the greatest facilities for the disposal of produce. Lower rates were put upon lands in the districts more remote from large markets. Rates varying from As. 8 to Rs. 2 an acre were apportioned by circles in each township and district according to the reports of the *thugyis* as to what the land could pay. As no *thugyi* knew what an acre was, it is obvious that the fixing of the rates was, for the most part, mere guess-work. The rates thus fixed continued practically unchanged till 1858 when Major Phayre, as Commissioner of Pegu, proposed to revise systematically the whole land assessment of Pegu, to test the quality of the land of each circle by *kwins* and ascertain, by local enquiry, what rates per acre they could pay to Government."

Major Phayre found the lands of each village divided into blocks called *kwins* and he ordered inquiry and experiment to be made into the gross outturn per acre of and the local price in each of these *kwins* and laid down a

fifth of the value of the gross outturn as the theoretical rate for the *kwin*. This *kwin* system of assessment was carried out in due course in Henzada District about the year 1860. In some parts of the province an attempt to introduce the " village " system, a kind of system of fixed assessments was made, but failed because there was neither communal tenure nor a sense of joint responsibility among the villagers. The amount to be paid by any individual had under the *kwin* system to be determined by annual measurement of the land he held made by the *thugyi* or a surveyor employed by him but this was so unsatisfactory that the " lease " system has devised by which the owner of land was to accept a lease for ten years or less at a fixed amount yearly and so the measurement could be dispensed with. This system appears to have been tried first in the year 1858-59. In 1862 the province of British Burma was made by the union of Arakan, Tenasserim and Pegu. In 1863-64 settlement operations on the lease system were carried on in Henzada (then part of Myanaung) District. In 1865 Revenue Rules for the whole British Burma were issued. They include the following :—" Every circle and every village-tract has a distinct boundary. The paddy lands of each village-tract are divided into portions of country called *pyeng* * or *queng*, * each bearing a distinctive name, and these constitute the smallest portions upon which separate rate of assessment will, for the present be fixed. The rate of assessment per acre will vary in amount according to the fertility of the soil, the situation of the land, the average local price of grain, and facility for intercourse with markets. List of these rates are to be retained in the office of the Deputy Commissioner and in the office of the Myoôk of the township within which the circle is situated. Gardens, orchards and miscellaneous cultivation will, in the several districts of the Pegu and Arakan Divisions, pay for each acre the highest annual rate put upon paddy land in the same circle."

" All land left fallow will be charged at the rate of two annas an acre per annum to the owners. "

" Land under *taungya* cultivation in the hill circles of the Pegu Division will not be assessed by measurement. In the districts of Rangoon, Bassein and Myanaung, each male engaged in the cultivation of *taungya* land will pay a tax of one rupee per annum, without reference to the area of the land he tills, or the number of plantations cultivated. "

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* *I.e. Kwin.*

Four annas were levied on each matured fruit tree not included in a holding assessed to revenue. Procedure for dealing with application for remissions was prescribed. Thus the granting of a fallow rate and remissions for failure of crops were part of the British revenue system at a very early date. In 1867-68 Lieutenant St. John was in charge of the settlement operations on the " lease " system in Henzada District. The rates on rice land then varied roughly from one to two rupees per acre. He went over about forty-four circles, comprising almost the whole of the present district except Kyangin Township, altering the *kwin* rates, but only very slightly, where he thought necessary, and leasing lands which had not yet been leased. The local prices he found in Henzada south and east of the Ngawun river varied from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 per 100 eight-gallon baskets or Rs. 45 to Rs. 79 per 100 standard baskets. A cultivator sometimes tried to get the lease issued in his own name in order to set up a title to the land though it was not really his. At that time a great deal of sessamum was grown chiefly on lands now cultivated with tobacco, maize, etc. Whole *kwins* were leased in all cases of *kwin* leases. In each of these *kwin* leases all the owners were made jointly responsible for the payment of the land revenue. Leases to individuals were made for ten or three years. He found the " individual lease " everywhere preferred to the " *kwin* lease ".

In 1868 the Government of India sanctioned the appointment of a permanent settlement staff and Captain Fitzroy was made its chief. In 1869 he proposed a new system of assessment by which land was to be divided into lots and a quit rent fixed on each lot for a term of thirty years with liberty to the cultivator to extend or diminish the number of his holdings. The Chief Commissioner General Fytche approved of the scheme and at the same time proposed that the inland fisheries be settled on the same principle. District Officers were however hostile to Captain Fitzroy's scheme and the Government of India thought it premature and ordered its reconsideration. In 1871 Captain Fitzroy submitted a revised scheme which met with as little acceptance and the Chief Commissioner proposed a conference of local officers to consider the whole question of settlement. In 1872 this was approved by the Government of India and the conference was held in Rangoon under the presidentship of the Commissioner of Pegu. One of the members was Mr. W. D. Ireland, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Henzada. Meanwhile settlement operations had been

proceeding and were renewed in Henzada District in 1873 taking place in the Myanaung and Kyangin Townships. The rates then fixed on rice land varied roughly from one to two rupees but differed very slightly from those fixed in 1863. Cultivation was found to be extending rapidly in the district foreshadowing the time when the right of free cultivation of adjoining land permitted to the cultivators under the revenue system of that time would cease to exist.

The need for a cadastral survey of the province now began to be urged. In 1876 the Land and Revenue Act became law and in 1879 the Government of India gave its sanction to a field to field (not a mere holding) survey and the Boundary Act was passed to facilitate demarcation. Henzada was one of the two districts in which any considerable area was still held under lease in 1878-79. Meanwhile in 1879 a summary enhancement of revenue was made in the district on the ground of the rise of the price of rice and the improvement of cultivation and the rates then varied from about Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-2-0 per acre on rice land but the maximum rate on gardens continued to be Rs. 2. In 1880 the Directions to Settlement Officers were issued prescribing the taking of a share of the nett produce (gross produce less cost of cultivation and cost of living) instead of the gross and the system of the settlement laid down in section 26 of the Revenue Act (1876) was ignored and the fallow rate was abolished. In 1882 however with the approval of the Government of India the fallow rate was restored and changes were made in the rules regarding remission. The new cadastral survey had begun in 1879-80 preceded by the necessary demarcation of *kwins*, village sites and grazing grounds.

First Modern Settlement.

In 1883-84 the first modern settlement of Henzada District, which did not then include Lemyethna Township, was begun by Mr. Bridges. In that year in Henzada District he settled only a few circles* in the extreme south and proposed rates varying from As. 12 to Rs. 2-12-0 for rice land and a rate of Rs. 2-8-0 for gardens and miscellaneous cultivation. The Local Government accepted these as maximum rates but imposed slightly lower rates. In 1884—1886 Mr. W. T. Hall settled the rest of the district. The area under cultivation was found to have enormously increased in the last twenty years having more than doubled itself and the land revenue had increased to a corresponding extent. This was due principally to the protection afforded

* Myenu, Tanlebin, Yontalok, Apyauk, Zalun, Nyaungbintha and Taungbotaya.

by the construction of the Kyangin, Myanaung, Ngawun and Irrawaddy embankments. He proposed rates varying from As. 12 to Rs. 2-10-0 for rice land and from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 for garden land and rates of Re. 1 and As. 4 for miscellaneous cultivation and solitary fruit trees respectively and these were approved and imposed by the Local Government for a term of fifteen years. The method adopted was to group together *kwins* of the same fertility into various soil tracts (which were not therefore as a rule self-contained blocks) and to group them again according to their local prices of unhusked rice and combine these two sets of groups to form assessment tracts over each of which the same rates for rice land were proposed. The rates proposed were based on the value of the nett produce (value of gross outturn less cost of cultivation and cost of living) and approximate to half of it.

First Revision Settlement.

The first revision settlement was conducted by Mr. J. MacKenna and took place in the years 1899—1901. In the former he settled nearly all the Henzada Subdivision and three circles of Bassein District (Daunggyi, Kwingyaing and Bodawkani) and in the latter the whole of the Myanaung Subdivision and four circles (Apyauk, Yin E North, Yin E South and Hlezeik) of Henzada Subdivision. The occupied area was found to have increased about 25 per cent. since settlement. The system of tracting employed was the same as that adopted in 1883—1886. Very few changes were made in the soil tracts but considerable changes in the price tracts. The standard of assessment adopted was a quarter of the value of the nett produce (*i.e.*, of the gross produce less the cost of cultivation but not the cost of living). The rates proposed by the Revision Settlement Officer were accepted with a few modifications by the Local Government and imposed for fifteen years some with effect from the 1st of July 1901 and ohters with effect from the 1st July 1902. Those imposed on rice land varied from As. 12 to Rs. 4 : those on gardens from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 : those on miscellaneous cultivation from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 ; and the rates fixed on betel vine-yards and solitary fruit trees were Rs. 10 per acre and As. 4 per mature trees respectively.

Second Revision Settlement.

The second revision settlement was conducted by Mr. W. S. Morrison in the years 1912-13 and 1913-14. The occupied area was found to have increased about 20 per cent. since last revision (1899—1901). The system of tracting differed from that hitherto employed. The district was divided into tracts of country differing in physical character, fertility, liability to floods, etc., called primary

tracts over each of which a uniform classification of soils, usually threefold, was carried out. Each of these primary tracts was then divided if necessary into portions over each of which the average annual local price of unhusked rice was very much the same. Those were called the assessment tracts and the same rates for rice land were proposed for every *kwin* in any one of them. The rates proposed varied from Re. 1 for third class land to Rs. 5·25 for first. A uniform rate of Rs. 3 was proposed for all the gardens of the district except for the plantain gardens near Kamauksu, Yonthalin and Taloktaw where the rate proposed was Rs. 3·50. In riverine tracts the rates proposed for tobacco and onions was Rs. 4 and for other miscellaneous crops Rs. 3 but in inland tracts the rate of Rs. 2 was proposed for all miscellaneous crops tobacco included. For hot weather rice a rate of Rs. 2·5 was proposed and for betel-vines Rs. 10 and for fruit-bearing solitary fruit trees four annas.

Increase in land revenue

The effect of these settlements has been a gradual increase of revenue but the last, that of 1912—1914, has moved the burden of its payment from the poorest to the moderately rich and the richest lands. The following table shows the increase in area assessed to and gross demand of land revenue proper from 1891-92 to 1900-01. The figures for subsequent years are given in Table XIII, Volume B:—

Year.	Area assessed in acres.	Gross demand.
1891-92	408,945*	708,998
1892-93	436,206	750,256
1893-94	445,074	758,274
1894-95	449,752	741,248
1895-96	457,588	764,409
1896-97	461,018	766,184
1897-98	468,089	811,915
1898-99	473,494	817,952
1899-1900	477,741	825,808
1900-01	491,481	845,105

* This figure should be larger as the area under miscellan- crops was omitted from the returns.

There has thus been a steady increase. The sudden rise to over 11 lakhs in the revenue demand in 1901-02 and to over 12 lakhs in 1902-03 is due to the introduction of the rates sanctioned after the first revision settlement in 1899—1901. After that year the assumed area and demand again show a gradual increase due to the extension of cultivation and increase in population. The rates proposed by the Revision Settlement Officer in 1912—1914, if accepted, will raise the land revenue proper (excluding cess) to about Rs. 18,30,000.

General and Administration. From the earliest days after the annexation of 1852 the British Government endeavoured to fix the land tenures, to extend and improve the agriculture of the district and to lessen the heavy mortality of cattle. After much discussion the tenures were reduced to legal form in the Land Revenue Act of 1876 (see Chapter IV). The unoccupied land being at the disposal of Government the problem of extension resolved itself into two parts, the reclamation of the land and the attraction of settlers. The former was successfully dealt with by the construction of embankments (see Chapter IV); the latter was not a difficult one when the former had been successfully attacked as immigrants came in great numbers from Prome, Tharrawaddy, Thayetmyo and Upper Burma whenever the embankments were seen to afford the necessary protection from floods. In 1861 and 1865 rules had been framed for the grant of waste land and in 1863 rules for its sale but no such grants or sales were made in Henzada District though a great many were made under the ordinary revenue rules, under which even the *thugyi* of the circle could grant 5 acres, especially in Ôkpo (Ingabu) and Zalun Townships. In 1873-74 a scheme of State Immigration from Bengal was made and resulted in the introduction into Burma of some thousands of persons. In January 1876 a Labour Contract Law was passed and in 1877-78. 758 persons were conveyed at the expense of Government from the depôt at Coconada to Rangoon. Those did not immediately find employment however and the scheme proved a failure. A subsidy granted to the steamship companies between 1881 and 1884 gave better results. To improve agriculture the Government distributed seed in 1873-74 and began to hold agricultural shows. Egyptian cotton was tried in the district in the same year but did not succeed owing partly to unsuitability of soil and partly to improper treatment. On Christmas Day, 1874, an Agricultural show was held in Henzada but does not seem to have been a striking success. In 1881-82 the Land

Revenue and Agricultural Department was formed and trial of Kaisar and other ploughs and implements were made and model farms were set up. Mr. Cabaniss,* a Virginian planter, was engaged to introduce a better cultivation and curing of tobacco and introduced the American system of drying into the district and four special grants in the neighbourhood of Myanaung were sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner for experimental cultivation. These activities however had little effect on the agriculture of the district. About this time the revenue rates on tobacco were reduced in order to encourage its cultivation.

In the early days after the annexation the mortality of cattle, especially buffaloes, was very great but Henzada District was fortunate in that by 1868 cattle disease had "ceased to be a scourge" and after that only small epidemics broke out from time to time (see Chapter IV). Government took up the matter at a very early date and in 1873-74 employed a veterinary surgeon, Mr. Sartin, to show the people how to fight cattle disease which was usually ascribed to want of shelter and bad water, and a veterinary class was formed in Rangoon. In 1876 Mr. Frost was appointed Veterinary Surgeon. The members of the class after training were sent out into the districts as his assistants—in 1885-86 they numbered 23. This was the beginning of the Civil Veterinary Department which now looks after the cattle of the province and has introduced segregation, inoculation and other methods of treating their diseases, such as rinderpest, anthrax and foot-and-mouth disease. There are now five veterinary assistants in the district.

The other important points in the land administration may best be shown chronologically. In 1880-81 the existence of much land so poor that it had to be regularly fallowed was brought to notice and the people were thenceforward encouraged to apply for fallow rates for such land. In this decade the question of tenant-occupancy began to be prominent but it was not till 1891-92 that a Tenancy Bill for the protection of tenants against landlords and an Agricultural Relief Bill for the protection of landowners against money-lenders were drafted and circulated for comment and even then the Chief Commissioner did not consider these matters to be urgent. Meanwhile speculators had been taking advantage of fallow rates to leave lands

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* See his report in the Revenue Administration Report of 1885-86.

uncultivated which they had no intension of using themselves and steps were taken to assess such lands at full rates with the result that many of them were permanently relinquished. In 1894-95 in pursuance of the policy of Government revenue circles in the district were for the first time broken up and the task of collecting the land revenue given over to village headmen. The introduction of the cadastral survey necessitated training of surveyors and even in 1883 a survey school was established in Henzada. In 1898-99 the Record Room was completed. In the same year application for fallow rates was under certain circumstances dispensed with—a great boon to the poorer cultivators. In 1899-1900 survey on a large scale—64 inches to the mile—was introduced into the towns of the district, Zalun, Lemyethna and Henzada being treated first. The Lower Burma Town and Village Lands Act had been passed in 1898.

In 1904-05 large areas were notified in Henzada District over which applications for fallow rates were not required. Additions have since been made, *e.g.*, in 1912, and a map showing the area under notification in 1913-14 will be found in the Settlement Report of the district of that year. In 1905-06 the ordinary proceeding for granting remission proved inadequate owing to unusual floods and was made simpler. In the same year the Department of Agriculture was constituted with Mr. J. MacKenna, I.C.S., as its first Director. In the same year steps were taken by executive orders (Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 4 of 1906) to prevent the transfer of land to non-agriculturists. In 1907-08 and subsequent years various powers of remission, etc., were delegated from higher to lower revenue officers including subdivisional and township officers. In the same year a draft Alienation of Land Bill was circulated for comment and the consent of the Government of India obtained to introduce a Tenancy Bill to protect the agricultural tenant against rack-renting and arbitrary eviction into the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor. In 1908-09 the issue of grants of land ("pottas") was suspended in the Irrawaddy Division for five years and the use of separate chalans for crediting land revenue and cess was abolished. In 1912-13 the Land Alienation Bill was abandoned and it was decided to reconsider the question of tenancy legislation but certain relief was given to agricultural debtors under section 61 of the Civil Procedure Code. In the same year it was reported that the depression which had prevailed from 1906 to 1911 had come to an end and

money was being lent more freely. The present policy of Government tends to increase the revenue but at the same time to help the poorer cultivator, to establish as far as possible a class of peasant proprietors and prevent the rise of a class of non-agriculturist landlords and to protect the interests of tenants.

Capitation-tax and land rate in lieu thereof.

Capitation-tax was introduced from the annexation of 1852 but its effect was watched very carefully as it was admitted to be open to theoretical objections. The rates were Rs. 4 for married men and Rs. 2 for widowers and bachelors but about 1862 these rates were raised to Rs. 5 and Rs. 2-8-0 respectively for the richer part of the district and rates of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively were levied in the hills. There were a good many immigrants in early days especially from Upper Burma as much of the land was still uncultivated and immigrants were exempted for five years after arrival from capitation-tax and tickets of exemption were given them in order to hasten the development of the district. In the town of Myanaung however a land rate was levied instead of capitation-tax. In 1866-67 the rates were 1½ pies per square foot on land covered with buildings and Rs. 3 per acre on land not covered and produced Rs. 5,245. It continued till 1873-74 when it was abolished in favour of capitation-tax in Myanaung town just after the removal of the headquarters of the district to Henzada. In 1893-94 land rate in lieu of capitation-tax was instituted in Henzada Town. Capitation-tax was at first unpopular but by 1881-82 the people had become reconciled to it. At the time of the annexation of Upper Burma there was a little difficulty in collecting this tax and a few persons were imprisoned for default of payment but the difficulty was not so great as in some other districts notably the neighbouring district of Bassein. In Henzada District the rapid development of agriculture due to the construction of embankments and other causes attracted very many immigrants and so there were many exemptees. Another feature of the tax returns was the large number of persons shown as teachers. In 1887-88 immigrants from Upper Burma and the Shan States ceased to be exempted from capitation-tax and the term of exemption of immigrants from other countries was reduced from five years to two. In 1901-02 the issue of exemption tickets was abolished and ward headmen appointed under the Lower Burma Towns Act of 1892 were exempted from capitation-tax but it was not found practicable to exempt them from land rate in lieu thereof. The following table shows the

collections of capitation-tax and land rate in lieu thereof in the district from 1891-92 to 1900-01.

Year.	Collection of		
	Capitation-tax.	Land rate in lieu thereof.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1891-92	4,03,309	*Nil.*	
1892-93	4,11,639	*Nil.*	
1893-94	4,05,676	15,353	Henzada Town only.
1894-95	4,02,074	14,576	Do.
1895-96	3,97,555	13,319	Do.
1896-97	4,02,242	12,958	Do.
1897-98	4,15,635	12,229	Do.
1898-99	4,23,127	11,291	Do.
1899-1900 ...	4,27,552	11,508	Do.
1900-01	4,25,293	23,896	Increase due to extension of boundary of Henzada Town.

The decrease in the collections under the land rate is partly due to erosion of the town by the Irrawaddy river.

Tables XII and XIII, Vol. B, show the growth of the revenue obtained by capitation-tax and land revenue in lieu thereof from 1901-02. There has been a gradual increase, which was to be expected considering the growth of the population (see page 30), except in the years 1905-06, 1906-07 and 1907-08. The collections were usually promptly made. It was noticed that headmen in order to be punctual were in the habit of paying some of the tax out of their own pockets before actually collecting it and this practice was accordingly discouraged.

ishery evenue

Under Burmese rule revenue was obtained from fisheries and many of the smaller fisheries appear to have been in the hands of persons called *inthugyis* whose

title to them was hereditary. In the early years after the annexation the revenue from leased inland fisheries and licenses for fishing implements used on the Irrawaddy river was already considerable. Under the British administration of fisheries speculators were excluded and leases given to local men selected by the Deputy Commissioner and care was taken to preserve for the inhabitants of the neighbourhood the abundance and cheapness of this important article of their diet. The fisheries were made as small as possible so that poor people could lease them. Many small fisheries were not leased at all but left for the free use of the people. No adequate provision however was made for the preservation of fish. This system of leasing fisheries was not quite satisfactory, however, and there were numerous complaints and appeals. A special report on the fisheries of Burma was written in 1869 by Dr. Day. He gives an interesting account of his visit to the district:—

"At Myanaung the people pay a small sum yearly in some parts, to be allowed to take fish to make their own *ngapi*.* The Deputy Commissioner at the letting enquires what every one will give, and having ascertained the amount offered above that now received, he divides it into half, and having added the moiety to the last year's rent, he generally offers it to the former lessee at this increased rate. To ensure the villagers not being losers, he insists on the lessee permitting them to take smaller shares in the fishery Sometimes there is difficulty when two classes, as Burmese and Karens, live in the vicinity of a fishery, the Burmese refusing the Karens a share, or the Karens acting in the same way to the Burmese. On such occasions it is proposed to give it on alternate lettings to each race. Here of late years the number of fishermen have largely increased, and more individuals live exclusively upon the fisheries than used to be the case.

At Henzada, lower down on the banks of the Irrawaddy, I unfortunately missed the Deputy Commissioner. I was informed by a Burmese fisherman that last year the Assistant Commissioner solved the difficulty of deciding to whom a fishery should be given in the following manner: Eight applied for it; eight strips of paper were rolled up, and inside one of these was a mark; whoever drew the lucky slip became the fortunate tenant. The Myoôk,† who had been born in this place, and lived here all his life, stated

* Fish paste.

† Burman magistrate and revenue officer.

that fish were now four times as dear as when it was Burmese territory—due, he observed, to two reasons: increased rents and augmented mouths to prey upon the captures. As regards the question of protecting the fry, he could not see the use of it. He admitted if the young of human beings, cows, buffaloes and goats were destroyed, we must have fewer adults, but he remarked "fish are not animals (!) and we could not see what became of their young because they lived in the water; the Burmese never protected the fry, therefore there could be no necessity for doing so." Pointing out that by using minute meshed nets, 200 fish as now captured only furnish a meal for one person, whereas if left two months more they might feed 20, he seemed partially satisfied, but of a sudden triumphantly observed "Some fish never grow large, how would you manage to use them as food?" I remarked if they were not the young of the larger species, they served them as food. He proposed deferring discussion until the next day, when he would bring some fishermen with him, and he should have had more time to think over the subject. The next day the fishermen disagreed with the Myoôk and asserted the present small size of the mesh of nets ought to be prohibited; that fish have decreased even during the past few years, but their plan of increasing the food would be for Government to give up the fishing rents and net licenses! They and the Myoôk thought fisheries ought to be leased for five years, as it would be a great saving of expense to the lessees if they had a longer occupation. River fishermen obtain, they asserted, from 1½ to 2½ rupees daily working their large nets; some very fine fish are captured in the Irrawaddy, and these must require many small ones as food."

He came to the conclusion that the time had now arrived to regulate the size of mesh of nets and implements such as baskets and weirs especially in the quiet pools of water alongside rivers. He summarizes his proposals as follows:—

"To let by auction all (except reserved) pieces of fresh water as fisheries to the highest bidder, provided (with exceptional cases) he is a fisherman residing within four miles of the fishery for which he bids; that by degrees, five years' leases be introduced; that river fishermen may still obtain licenses to use nets and at present rates from the lessee; that anyone may angle for fish in any piece of water and do what he pleases with his captures; that netting and trapping fish except in free creeks is the property of the lessees; that a mesh of one inch between

knot and knot of nets and substances forming weirs be the smallest size permitted, the only exceptions being in tanks that yearly dry up and after all communication with running water has ceased, and small weirs for taking prawns; that bunding rivers for fishing purposes be absolutely prohibited; that an officer with magisterial powers and having two assistants be placed in charge of the freshwater fisheries of British Burma."

In 1872 a new system was introduced "under which all fisheries with but few exceptions" were "to be let for a term of five years by public auction to the highest bidders above an upset price provided the bidders hold certificates signed by the Deputy Commissioner to the effect that they are qualified to bid at such auctions, the qualification being that they are fishermen and residing near the particular fishery for which they are allowed to bid." This arrangement relieved District Officers of the duty of selecting individuals as lessees and also enabled the utmost value to be obtained from the fishery and it was hoped that the "corruption, intrigue and consequent litigation" which had hitherto prevailed would cease. In 1873-74 the result was favourably reported on in the district and several small fisheries formerly leased were given over to the people for watering their cattle. The fishery revenue showed signs of decline about this time which was said to be due to the destruction of fisheries by the construction of the embankments. A decrease in the revenue from net licenses in 1876-77 was explained by a decrease in the number of fishermen who came from Upper Burma to catch hilsa and the removal of five kinds of nets from the list of licensed implements. In 1875 the separation of Danubyu Township caused a great diminution in the fisheries of the district. In that year the Burma Fisheries Act was passed. Fresh difficulties soon rose to hamper its administration. It is reported in 1880-81 that "No adequate means exist for testing the value of a fishery, except putting it up to auction; and if it is put up to auction the speculative propensities of the Burman are very apt to lead to an exaggerated price being offered for it............ With a complete survey and exhaustive report on the divisions and customs of each fishery, it may be possible to break up a number of the larger fisheries into fisheries more commensurate with the means of those who work them. A modification of the instalments is about to be tried. At present the working season does not begin until at least one-half, and in some cases the whole of the revenue has fallen due, and money

as a rule to be borrowed to meet these demands. Apart from the inexpediency of forcing a considerable portion of the population to have recourse to the usurer, it is evident that when the common rate of usury is stated to be five per cent. a month, the heavy charge for interest must affect the sum which the lessee can afford to pay to Government as rent of the fishery. With the class of men who are engaged in working these fisheries, it is undoubtedly necessary to take stringent measures for the security of the revenue, but it is believed that very material relief can be given without incurring any undue risks. It is however very necessary to maintain the rule that one-fourth of the purchase-money must be paid over within seven days of the day of sale as a check upon reckless bidding as well as to give Government some hold over the lessee."

Gradually reforms were instituted such as the refusal of speculative bids at auctions and the alterations of instalments to suit particular fisheries and the administration of the fisheries was brought "into a healthier condition." In 1882-83 the Deputy Commissioner foretold a steady diminution in fishery revenue owing to natural geological processes. Pools once used as fisheries in fact gradually become shallow and are converted into rice fields. The Revision Settlement Officer in 1883—86* surveyed the fisheries of the district and made recommendations for their improvement such as changes in boundaries and conditions of working and arrangements for settling disputes between fishermen and cultivators. The fisheries were then demarcated by the supplementary survey staff and though reduced in number by 14 gave an increase of Rs 7,970 in revenue. Revised rules were notified in October 1888, a feature of which was the power given to circle *thugyis* to issue licenses for fishery implements. In 1900-01 village headmen were also so empowered. In 1899-1900 Captain Maxwell finished his inquries into the fisheries of the Thôngwa, Myaungmya and Bassein Districts and recommended the Government —

(*a*) to auction the fisheries in April instead of June as hitherto ;

(*b*) to reserve certain fisheries and parts of fisheries ;

(*c*) to subdivide the larger fisheries where possible ; and

(*d*) to prohibit the making of dams in fisheries.

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* Settlement Reports, paragraphs 39—41.

The following table shows the collection of fishery revenue in the district from 1891-92 to 1900-01 :—

Year.	Fishery revenue.
	Rs.
1891-92	1,05,108
1892-93	1,24,970
1893-94	1,26,203
1894-95	1,08,872
1895-96	97,233
1896-97	1,12,283
1897-98	1,24,576
1898-99	1,52,696
1899-1900	1,61,982
1900-01	1,67,551

Tables XII and XIII, Vol. B, show the changes in fishery revenue from 1901-02 to the present day. In spite of the Deputy Commissioner's opinion quoted above there has been a large increase in revenue due mostly perhaps to the general increase in the population and prosperity of the district. In 1902-03 the fishery rules were modified so as to exempt some of the smaller and less destructive fishing nets from taxation. In January 1905 a new Fisheries Act (No. III of 1905) was passed and rules were framed under it which are still in force.

Stamp revenue.

There were no stamps under Burmese rule. In the early days after the annexation the stamp revenue was made up chiefly from stamps used in civil suits and for law papers. Few postage stamps were sold and it was reported that "the natives seldom or never" used the "post." In 1867 the Stamp Act and in 1870 the Court-fees Act became law but did not lead at once to an increase of revenue owing to a decrease in the number of the suits instituted. Government recognized that much revenue was lost through the defective machinery employed for the sale of stamps added to much ignorance of the provisions of the Stamp Act. Measures were now taken to increase the places of vend and circle *thugyis* were given licenses to sell stamps in 1877-78. A new Stamp Act was passed in 1879. In 1884-85 and the two following years the Commissioner of Excise was in charge of the stamp administration. At that time there were many circle *thugyis* selling stamps throughout the

Henzada District. In 1886-87 postmasters were required to keep a stock of receipt and general stamps. In the same year the Commissioner of Excise and Stamps was abolished. In 1892-93, 44 out of the 47 circle *thugyis* in the district had been licensed to sell stamps. The following table shows the gross receipts, gross charge and nett receipts of general and court-fee stamps in the district from 1892-93 to 1900-01. For the subsequent years Tables XII and XIV, Volume B, give the gross receipts only :—

Year.	Gross receipts.	Grosscharges.	Nett receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93 ...	57,085	1,383	55,702
1893-94 ...	56,582	1,666	54,916
1894-95 ...	66,689	1,772	64,917
1895-96 ...	52,098	1,572	50,526
1896-97 ...	42,379	956	41,423
1897-98 ...	45,454	1,477	43,977
1898-99 ...	51,910	1,651	50,259
1899-1900 ...	64,897	1,512	63,385
1900-01 ...	61,325	1,452	59,873

In 1893-94 a misapprehension among cultivators was observed. They refrained from using stamped documents in the belief that transfers of immovable property could be effectually made by the mere report to and record of such transfers by the Land Records Department though the Transfer of Property Act was not yet in force in the district. The revenue of the neighbouring district of Thôngwa was said to be adversely affected in 1894-95 by the action of Government in assessing at full rates all land in possession of a non-cultivator whether worked or not and so reducing the value of land as security for loans, but this action does not seem to have affected the revenue in Henzada District as it rose greatly in that year. Next year however the district shared in the decrease of stamp revenue common to most of the districts of Lower Burma the cause of which was said to be the general depression of trade which occurred about that time. Moreover the prosperity of the cultivators had been affected by the low prices of unhusked rice which prevailed in 1892-93 and 1893 94. In 1897-98 an improvement began ascribed in 1898-99 to the increase in the value of land, good prices of unhusked rice and the appointment of village headmen as

vendors. On the 1st of July 1899, Act II of 1899, superseded the Indian Stamp Act of 1879. In 1900-01 stamped three-anna sheets were issued for making copies in Burmese. The misuse of promissory notes for executing what were really bonds is noticeable at this time.

It was observed that settlement operations usually stimulated the stamp revenue in the district in which they happened to be in progress. In 1903-04 the stamp vendors in the district were increased by 38 appointed in the wealtheir trading villages. Act XV of 1904 amended the Indian Stamp Act of 1899. In 1904 five-anna copy sheets similar to those used for copying Burmese above described were issued for copying English. On the 1st of March 1905, the Central Stamp Depôt was opened in Rangoon to facilitate the supply of stamps to the local depôts in the province and the Andamans. With effect from the 1st January 1905, certain sections of the Transfer of Property Act were extended to most of Lower Burma including Henzada District, and led to an increase in the sale of non-judicial stamps. In 1904-05 the district had 242 stamp vendors—by far the largest number of all the districts of Burma. With effect from the 1st October 1905, one anna receipt stamps were abolished in favour of a unified postage and revenue stamp. The creation of a separate judicial service in 1905 stimulated the revenue derived from court-fees stamps. As in the province generally, though to a less extent, the increase in stamp revenue in the district in the triennium ending March 1908, was not so great as in the preceding one. The causes alleged were the entry of plague into the province and unfavourable agricultural seasons. From 1906-07 the revenue began to decline which has been ascribed to the curtailment of their transactions on the part of chetties and the agrarian policy of Government in the assumption of land from the hands of non-agriculturists. In 1909-10 telegraph stamps were abolished and the Stamp Act and Court-fees Act were amended by Acts VI and VII of 1910 respectively. The policy fo appointing village headmen as vendors except in large and important villages was recognized to be futile. In 1910-11 a salaried vendor in the district defaulted to the extent of Rs. 6,417 and was convicted. In 1911-12 further slight amendments were made in the laws regarding stamps. The gross revenue in recent years appears to have varied little from a lakh of rupees.

Income-tax and similar taxes.

There was no income-tax under Burmese rule. It was in force in the district in 1864-65 but was abolished in the following year and was not levied again till 1869. In

1867-68 the license tax was imposed for the first time and yielded very little. It was most unpopular. Next year the certificate-tax was introduced and also proved to be unremunerative and unpopular. In 1869 income-tax was restored but in reviewing the revenue of the year 1869-70 the Chief Commissioner advised the abolition of the tax as being ill-adapted to the circumstances of the province. The rate had been raised in 1870-71 to 3½ per cent. and the minimum income taxed was Rs. 500, but in 1871-72 the rate was lowered to 1$\frac{1}{24}$ per cent. and the minimum income raised to Rs. 750 and this caused a decrease in the revenue. A new Act was passed in 1873 by which the rate was unaltered but the minimum income raised to Rs. 1,000, but the tax was abolished on the 31st March 1873. In 1886 the Income-Tax Act (No. II of 1886) was passed but the tax was not really introduced into Lower Burma till April 1888 and then it was levied on the general public in the district only in the towns of Henzada, Zalun, Myanaung, Kyangin and Lemyethna and the total demand was a little over Rs. 4,000. Under the provisions of the Act incomes of less than Rs. 500 yearly were exempt from income-tax. Assessment was extended gradually to other towns. The first seven towns to be assessed were Henzada, Zalun, Myanaung, Lemyethna, Kyangin, Ôkpo (Ingabu) and Kanaung. The following table shows the collections from 1891-92 till 1900-01: for subsequent years they are given in Table XII, Volume B:—

Year.		Collections.	Number of towns and villages in which the tax was assessed.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
1891-92	...	11,248	7	
1892-93	...	11,736	7	
1893-94	...	11,023	12	Myoma, Myomayat, Hlègyiaing, Taungyat and Mezaligôn added.
1894-95	...	10,096	12	
1895-96	...	9,786	12	
1896-97	...	10,680	12	
1897-98	...	18,077	12	
1898-99	...	24,077	12	
1899-1900	...	24,501	13	Daunggyi town added.
1900-01	...	23,375	14	

Little or no difficulty was experienced on the whole in collecting the tax in spite of its unpopularity, but great difficulty was found in assessing the Chetties in spite of the despatch of a Chetty clerk from Rangoon to assist as an assessor. In 1896-97 commission of 3 per cent. was given to village and ward headmen for collecting the tax. In 1903-04, Act XI of 1903 came into operation under which incomes of less than Rs. 1,000 yearly were exempted from income-tax and this probably accounts for the sudden decrease in collection in that year. With effect from the 1st April 1905, the Income-tax Act was brought into operation all over Lower Burma and since then the collections have steadily increased. Collections of tax on incomes below Rs. 2,000 are made by circle *thugyis* or village or ward headmen who are paid 3 per cent. commission on their collections. Tax on income of Rs. 2,000 and over is paid direct into the treasury and circle *thugyis* and ward and village headmen who help to assist but not to collect the tax are paid a commission of 2 per cent on the collections.

Excise revenue. There was no excise or opium revenue in Burmese times. The revenue under this head included in the early years after the annexation receipts from liquor licenses and salt only. Salt is treated of separately on page 156. The principle of the British excise administration was to obtain as large a revenue as was compatible with the least consumption of liquor, spirit and drugs and to keep the desire for them from spreading from the coast towns into the interior. No revenue was derived from opium and all the provincial revenue in the district was really derived from toddy (fermented palm juice) as that produced by other liquor was given to Municipal funds. The district was then on a simple footing with regard to excise as the people were content with toddy and had not learned to like European liquor and spirit. Thus there were five toddy shops at Myanaung in 1865-66 and two in 1866-67. Gradually the consumption of the latter and of opium increased, however. In 1870-71 opium, ganja and arrack farms were established in the Myanaung District and the revenue therefore increased. The price paid by the farmers to Government for their opium was Rs. 24 a seer. The year 1871-72 was the last in which the Excise Department* was worked under the farming system which consisted indisposing of the monopoly to sell the drugs or spirits in large tracts of country to one person, or company, under certain restrictions. On the

* Excise Administration Report, 1871-72, page 2.

1st of April 1872, Act X of 1871, the Excise Act, was brought into force in this province, and under its provisions rules have been drawn up by the Local Administration authorizing the disposal of the privilege to sell spirits and drugs on the "fixed duty" system, whereby a certain amount of duty is levied on the actual quantity of the spirit or drug which passes into consumption, and a license fee for the right to open a shop for the retail vend of the duty paid article; and also on the "monthly tax" system, under which the holder of an outstill license agrees to pay a certain amount of tax for each month covered by his license, without reference to the actual quantity of the spirituous or fermented liquor, or drug which he may sell. The former system has been introduced wherever possible, but in some instances it has been found necessary to license outstills in the interior of districts under the monthly tax system. An exception has been made in respect to the disposal of licenses for the sale of fermented tari or toddy, which may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, be sold by auction for any defined tract of country." The new system thus introduced led to a great increase in revenue. In 1872-73 two opium shops one at Henzada and one at Myanaung were licensed for the sale of opium and continued to be for nine years. The revenue on country spirits was at that time levied on the outstill system, as no central distilleries had yet been constructed, and in Henzada District, which at that time included Tharrawaddy, there were eight outstills licensed in that year but only five the year following. There were a great many toddy shops. In this year 23 more village licenses for toddy were granted, the Deputy Commissioner remarking that "the multiplication of shops for the sale of the national beverage is advisable as tending to keep down a taste for distilled liquors." A central distillery for distilling spirit by the native method was erected at Henzada in 1874-75 but proved a failure. In 1876-77 the large increase in the spread of the consumption of opium in Henzada District was noticeable in spite of its having an almost purely Burman and Karen population. Smuggling too had already become a difficult problem in administration. Licenses for the sale of "ḳhoung"* were about this time regularly issued in the district but the revenue derived therefrom showed signs of decrease caused, it was believed, by the Chins and other residents in the hills having acquired a taste for other stimulants.

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* A fermented liquor made from rice and used by the Chins called "pachwai" in Bengal.

In 1878 a new Opium Act (I of 1878) was passed and by the rules framed under it in 1879 the number of tolas of opium which could be sold at one time was reduced from five to three. The issue of licenses for outstills for country spirits was discontinued in the district in 1878-79 and the licensed shop at Henzada sold spirit obtained from a central distillery at Bassein which however was abolished at the end of the year 1886-87. It was reopened in 1889-90. In 1881 a new Excise Act was passed. By it fresh toddy ceased to be a fermented liquor the sale of which had to be licensed and rigorous imprisonment was introduced as a punishment for breaches of the excise laws. By it also the possession of ganja was made illegal but for some years previous its sale and importation into the province had been forbidden. In 1881-82 the opium shop at Myanaung was discontinued, only one license being given for the district in accordance with the policy of the Government to reduce the number of shops all over the country—the number in Lower Burma fell from 68 in 1880-81 to 18 in 1882-83—and in 1881-82 the price of opium sold by Government to licensed vendors was raised from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 a seer, but this policy, it was found, did not lessen either consumption or smuggling. The worst phase of the illicit traffic was that opium was secretly sold in villages many miles from a licensed shop and even in districts where no shop existed. In 1885 Mr. Copleston took charge of the new post of Excise Commissioner of the province. The opium system at this time was much criticised and alternatives were discussed. In March 1885 the Opium Rules were so altered as to render penal the sale of opium by any but the licensed vendors and the possession of even the smallest quantity of the drug, unless obtained from a licensed vendor, was made a punishable offence. Illicit distillation of spirit was thought to be common in the district about this time. Nevertheless the net revenue derived from excise and opium in the district steadily increased from Rs. 74,174 in 1878-79 to Rs. 1,86,242 in 1883-84 after which there was a decline due to a diminution in sales of opium owing to stricter control. It fell to Rs. 1,39,223 in 1885-86 but quickly recovered and in 1890-91 reached the high figure of Rs. 2,07,693. In 1886-87 the rules framed under the Excise Act of 1881 came into force but contained no radical change in policy. In the same year the Commissionership of Excise was abolished owing to financial stringency. In 1889-90 the policy of having as few opium shops as possible—the number had fallen to 15 in 1887-88—was abandoned, as it was found to have failed to

materially reduce the consumption of opium, and five new shops were opened but none of them were in Henzada District where there was still only one shop. In 1891-92 revised rules were issued under the Opium Act of 1878. The principal changes made were the prohibition of all dealings in adulterated opium and consumption of opium in any form in the premises of licensed shops. In the same year two important seizures of smuggled opium were made in the district, one of 1,600 tolas on board the "Alguada" while at anchor at Henzada and another of 1,200 tolas on board a boat proceeding up stream from Henzada.

In 1890 Lemyethna Township had been added to the district and the excise revenue increased in 1891-92 to Rs. 2,71,224. The following table shows the revenue from that year till 1900-01; the figures for the subsequent years are given in Tables XII and XIV, Volume B. The figures given up to 1900-01 are nett revenue; those given in Table XII are gross receipts less fines, etc.:—

Year.	Revenue.
	Rs.
1891-92	2,71,224
1892-93	3,28,306
1893-94	2,24,306
1894-95	1,38,595
1895-96	1,20,382
1896-97	99,476
1897 98	1,43,856
1898-99	1,29,850
1899-1900	1,42,454
1900-01	1,33,317

The increase in 1892-93 was due to an increase in receipts from opium. The decline in revenue which began in 1893-94 and lasted till 1900-01 was due almost entirely to the decrease in the receipts from opium ascribed to the changes in opium administration. The sudden increase in 1901-02 is due to the fact that the charges have not been subtracted and to increases in license fees especially for opium. The startling drop in license fees for opium in 1902-03 is due to the change in policy by which the auction of licenses was abolished and fixed license fees were introduced. The price of the drug was raised, however, and the quantity sold increased so that the total excise revenue actually increased and continued to do so till the year 1904-05 subsequent to which changes have been ver slight as there has been no great change in policy or in the cir-

cumstances of the district. In 1890-91 it was "reported on all sides that the use of intoxicating drinks among educated Burmans" was "steadily spreading." About 1,890 village headmen were given the powers of excise officers and gave great assistance in the suppression of illicit practices. In 1892-93 the rules framed against adulteration were so modified as to allow the use of "beinchi" * as its prohibition caused undue hardship to the poorer classes of consumers, especially Chinese. It was decided that Burmans who desired might register themselves and be permitted to use opium but that to all other Burmans the possession of opium should be a penal offence, and to carry out these and other changes new Opium Regulations were framed which came into force on the 1st January 1894. The Annual Excise Reports about this time give short accounts of the system in vogue in the province during the year. The registers of Burman opium consumers were opened on the 1st February 1893 and closed on the 30th June 1894. In 1896 a new Excise Act (XII of 1896) was passed. About 1897-98 the use of morphia, originally adopted as a cure for the opium habit, was found to be spreading. No special excise staff such as was kept up in other districts from 1895 was established in Henzada District. A large seizure of over 10,000 tolas of smuggled opium was however made in 1899-1900 in a Burmese boat off Kanaung. In 1901-02 power was given to village headmen to deal with drunkenness under section 510, Indian Penal Code.

Failure to suppress smuggling led to further changes in the Opium Administration involving an increase in the number of licensed shops from 22 to 60 in Lower Burma and the abolition of four Government sale centres, the raising of the price at which Government opium was issued to licensed vendors from Rs. 33 to Rs. 60, direct supervision by officials styled resident excise officers over the sales made in the licensed shops and a reorganization of the excise staff, which were introduced into Lower Burma in 1902-03. An account of the new policy is given in the first chapter of the report on the working of the revised arrangements for the vend of opium in Lower Burma of 1902-03. It had little effect on the revenue but checked smuggling considerably. Power was taken in 1904 under Act III of that year to regulate the possession of cocaine. In accordance with the new policy the number of opium shops in the district was raised from one to three in

* A mixture of pure opium and refuse opium collected from pipes which have been smoked.

1902-03 and to five in 1903-04 since when it has remained unchanged, and partly as a result of that policy the gross excise revenue (less fines, etc.) rose from nearly three lakhs in 1902-03 to about four and-a-half lakhs in 1904-05 after which it declined to Rs. 3,72,219 in 1907-08 and then rose again to Rs. 4,40,944 in 1913-14. A further important change was made in 1904-05 with good results by which in order to stop the hawking of opium bought in the licensed shops the amount of opium sold to a consumer was restricted to the probable amount of his consumption. In the same year the possession of cocaine was prohibited except under license or special exemption but new drugs such as eucaine, novocain and veronal were introduced into the province. The appointment of Excise Commissioner was revived on the 1st of May 1906. In 1908-09 the first local excise committee in Henzada was appointed. In 1910-11 Magistrates were required to report to the Superintendent of Excise for inquiry all cases of crime caused by drunkenness. Of late years the consumption of opium does not seem to have increased but other drugs have unfortunately taken its place to an alarming extent in spite of the preaching in the district of monks like the Ledi Saya. In 1912-13 the contract distillery system was introduced into the Henzada Township, a contract being made with Messrs. Dyer & Co., Mandalay, to supply the beer and the license for country beer being withdrawn. There is still great difference of opinion as to the best excise policy, some advocating the extension and others the restriction of facilities for obtaining liquor. The following table shows the excise arrangements in the district in the years 1891-92, 1901-02 and 1911-12 :—

Year.	Number of licenses for wholesale vend of foreign spirit—at fixed fee.	Number of licenses for retail vend of foreign spirit to be drunk on the premises or removed—to be sold by auction.	Number of licenses for the manufacture and vend of country fermented liquor other than tari—to be sold by auction.	Number of licenses for the vend of tari to the public—to be sold by auction.	Number of licenses for the vend of opium—to be sold by auction.
1891-92	3	8	10	55	1

Year.	Number of special licenses for retail sale of liquor otherwise than in retail shops, *e.g.*, in hotels, proprietary clubs, refreshment rooms, trains and steamers.	Number of shops licensed to sell retail.					
		European liquors imported or manufactured in India.	Fermented liquors.		Opium and its preparations.		
			Other than tari.	Tari.*	Retail.	Pharmacists, doctors and tattooers.	Special.
1901-02	2	10	18	71	1	2	2

Year.	Imported liquors and locally produced spirits excised at the tariff rate.	Number of shops licensed to sell retail.					
		Country fermented liquor.		Opium and its preparations.			
		Tari.	Other than tari.	Retail.	Pharmacists, doctors and tattooers.	Morphia.	Cocaine.
1911-12	5	52	29	5	16	2	1

Salt revenue.

Little revenue was derived from salt under Burmese rule but each salt worker paid so much. In the early days after the annexation salt was manufactured to a very small extent in the Kyangin and Kanaung Townships was of bad quality and yielded an insignificant amount of revenue. Thus in 1876-77 the revenue was only Rs. 43 and it was reported that the local salt industry was declining because of large importations of foreign salt paying the small import duty of 3 annas per maund. Generally speaking foreign salt was used for domestic purposes and the local article for fish-curing but foreign salt was used too for fish-curing. In 1882-83 the salt production in the district was obtained

* *I.e.*, Toddy, see page 150.

from six salt licks at the foot of the Arakan hills which were worked from December to April. The license fee was one rupee per cauldron, the estimated annual outturn about 31,400 viss and the revenue derived was Rs. 50. No salt was manufactured in 1887-88 on account of the disturbances which followed the annexation of Upper Burma. In January 1888 the duty on imported salt was raised to one rupee a maund and an impetus was therefore given to the local manufacture, but so serious was the decrease of import that Mr. Ashton of the Northern India Salt Department was deputed to inquire. He advocated the complete or partial suppression of the local manufacture or the increase of the composition duty but the only measure taken by the Local Government was the increase of the excise assessment. In 1888-89 the salt revenue demand in the district rose to Rs. 104. In 1890 the manufacture of salt was wholly prohibited in the district. There were occasional prosecutions in the district for infringements of the laws regarding salt but the illegal manufacture was on a very small scale and the Deputy Commissioner considered the prosecution to be rather hard on the people. In 1897 it was remarked that Henzada District was supplied almost entirely by foreign salt obtained from Rangoon the price per maund varying roughly from Rs 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 in that and the previous year and it was proposed to allow the manufacture of salt as the temptation to use the well-known saliferous springs of the district was so great, but the proposal was not accepted by the Local Government. Thence forward the district is little concerned with the salt administration except with regard to price. The wholesale price of salt was much affected by the rivalry between British and German importers and the local price was carefully recorded every year in order to see whether local salt was tending to drive out the imported article. The difficulty in administration was due to the fact that the duty on salt locally produced could not be levelled up to the duty imposed on imported salt (one rupee per maund) without killing the local industry. In 1907 Messrs. Wingate and Thurley were employed in making inquiries into the salt industry in Burma and on their report a policy was adopted which resulted in the still further suppression of the local industry. In 1912 the salt excise establishment was amalgamated with the excise establishment proper and put under the control of the Excise Commissioner.

Forest revenue.

There was little forest revenue under Burmese rule and it was mostly derived from minor products like bees-wax

and elephant tusks. In the early days after the annexation the only forest revenue was derived from the issue of licenses to collect bees-wax and was a trifling amount, only Rs. 457 for instance for the whole of Myanaung District in 1866-67. There was a gradual decline in revenue owing to extension of forest reserves within which no collection of bees-wax was allowed. The Forest Department began work in 1872 but it was not till 1893-94 that the first reserve in the district, the Myanaung Reserve, was settled and notified. The district now began for the first time to assume some importance in forest administration and in 1894-95 the western forest division of the Pegu Circle was divided and Henzada District made into a new forest division together with Thôngwa District. In 1895-96 the revenue derived from this division (nearly all of which came from the forests of Henzada District) was Rs. 30,561, but the expenditure was almost as much so that only Rs. 3,859 was left as surplus. The surplus, however, repidly increased as years went on. More reserves were gradually made but fire protection was not introduced till 1900. In 1906-07 owing to the formation of Pyapôn District the boundaries of the division were changed so as to include the two districts of Henzada and Ma-ubin only, 558 square miles of reserves and 150 square miles of unreserved forest being thus taken away from the division. In 1899-1900 the surplus fell to Rs. 2,315. Table VIII, Volume B shows the extent of the forests in the division—which is practically the same as the Henzada District because there are no forests in Ma-ubin District—and their revenue and expenditure from 1901-02 onwards. The fluctuations are very great and depend chiefly on the state of the timber market and the number of logs floated down the Irrawaddy river. The striking increase in 1904-05 is explained thus: "Extraction of teak by both Government Agency and by purchasers was carried out on a much larger scale during this year. Improved arrangements for drift timber gave unprecedented results in the number of logs gathered into depôts and the revenue derived thereunder. The rains were favourable and extraction was therefore good." The decrease in 1906-07 was partly due to the opening of a new drift station at Talôkmaw in Prome Division. The increase in 1912-13 was due to the extraction of teak by license being temporarily thrown open to the public. It was closed in July 1914 so that the revenue should decline next year.

The administration of the forest revenue is very simple, as the reserves are not yet worked for timber and no

working plans have yet been put into operation. Girdling is carried on only in unreserved forests—thus 250 trees were girdled in 1902-03 but their average girth was only 6 feet 11 inches as compared with 8 feet 11 inches in the Pegu Division. Old hill clearings are sown with teak. The duties of the forest officer consist chiefly in issuing licenses to traders in unreserved forests and especially in keeping a check on the timber traffic on the Irrawaddy river as all the timber from Upper Burma passes through the division and supervision must be exercised so that no stolen timber may be rafted down to Rangoon. In unreserved forests there has been a demand for *pyinkado*. In 1910-11 the *kayin* bamboo flowered and died over a large area. In the same year the exhaustion of the unreserved forests was very apparent and a five years scheme for the regular working of *pyinkado* and other trees in the reserved forests was prepared by Mr. C. W. Allan, the officer in charge of the division.

Miscellaneous Revenue. The Miscellaneous Revenue of the district is of little importance and comprises receipts derived chiefly from the following sources :—

Lease rents and premia for land and sand banks;
Fees, rents and royalties on minerals;
Receipts under the Village Act;
Survey fees;
Fines and forfeitures; and
Copying fees.

The changes in collections of miscellaneous revenue are shown year by year from 1901-02 in Tables XII and XIII, Volume B. The receipts from survey fees were probably affected by the discontinuance of issuing grants ("pottas") in 1908-09 (see page 139) and the receipts from minerals by the speculation in mining concessions, especially for oil, which began about the year 1908 (see Chapter V, page 88).

CHAPTER XI.

Local Self-Government.

An account of Local Self-Government divides itself naturally into two heads, *viz.*, (1) Administration of the District Cess Fund, and (2) the Administration of Municipal and Notified areas.

District Cess Fund—History.

The first cess instituted in Burma was a 1 per cent. cess on the Land Revenue, for educational purposes, called the Educational Cess, which was first imposed in 1854. The proceeds of this cess, together with the receipts from bazaars and markets and the sale of licenses for slaughter house and ferries, and fines, were amalgamated to form the District Fund. The proceeds from these sources in the important towns of Henzada, Myanaung, Kyangin, Kanaung and Zalun were made into separate funds, and were called Town Funds. The District Fund was expended for the benefit of the district, outside these towns, and the Town Funds were expended for the sole benefit of the respective towns to which they belonged. All these funds were in charge of, and administered by, the Deputy Commissioner.

In 1874 Henzada became a Municipality, and its Town Fund was merged in the Municipal Fund, administered by the Municipal Committee. In the same year, under the orders of the Government of India, the 1 per cent. Educational Cess became merged in a new 5 per cent. Cess on the Land Revenue. It was ordered that this new cess was to be expended approximately as follows:—

Communications	...	1 per cent.
Village (or Town) Police	...	$2\frac{3}{4}$ „
Education ...	...	1 „
District Post	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ „

Besides the above 5 per cent cess on the Land Revenue the District Fund also included the receipts from fishery taxes, sale of excise and slaughter-house licenses, carriage and boat licenses, ferry tolls, rent of fruit trees, receipts from bazaars and markets and cattle-pound fees and fines. The receipts of the Town Funds included all the above receipts from the areas of the respective towns, and also a post tax on the houses in the towns. The expenditure of the Funds was divided amongst police, Government cess and aided-schools, district post, medical relief, bazaars and markets, cattle-pounds, landing stages, bungalows, conservancy, slaughter-houses, registration of vital statistics, public works, and miscellaneous.

In 1876, except in a few cases, the Town Funds were amalgamated with the District Funds, but it was ordered that the receipts from areas which had formerly possessed separate Town Funds should be as far as possible expended in those areas. Myanaung was the only town in the Henzada District which was left with a separate Town Fund. Under the Government of India's orders of 1874 the District

Funds were classified as "Incorporated Local Funds," and the Town Funds as "Excluded Local Funds."

The modern 10 per cent cess on the Land Revenue, which now-a-days forms the basis of the District Cess Fund, was imposed in 1880 under the District Cesses and Rural Police Act. From this time forward the District Funds in Lower Burma have been known as "District Cess Funds." It was ordered that the 10 per cent cess should be expended approximately as follows:—

Rural Police	... ...	5 per cent.
Education	... ...	1 "
Roads and buildings	... ...	3 "
District Post	... ...	1 "

Any unspent surplus was to be expended on hospitals and sanitation. The receipts of the District Cess Fund from other sources were similar to those of the old District Fund. In 1880 it was proposed to constitute District Committees to administer the District Cess Funds, but the proposal has never been carried into effect. In 1882 portions of the Municipal Act were extended to the larger towns of Myanaung, Kyangin, Zalun and Lemyethna, and Town Committees were appointed to administer the affairs of these towns. Town Funds, administered by these committees, were re-opened at Kyangin, Zalun and Lemyethna, and the Committee at Myanaung took over charge of the old Town Fund. In 1888 the excise and fishery revenues were withdrawn from the District Cess Funds, and made Provincial receipts.

Since 1891 the old Rural Police have been gradually replaced by village headmen appointed under the Village Act, and the expenditure of the District Cess Fund under the head "Rural Police" has gradually decreased until it is now insignificant. In 1892 the District Cess Funds were ordered to make contributions to Municipal hospitals on account of patients from the district who were treated at these institutions.

In 1898 the Henzada District Cess Fund got a windfall of Rs. 4,000 from the Lemyethna Town Fund, this amount being handed over from the Town Fund to the District Cess Fund by the orders of Government, because the apathy of the Town Committee resulted in the hoarding of their income.

In 1906 the Postal department took charge of the District Post, and the District Cess Fund was relieved of an annual charge of between Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 8,000 under this head. In 1907 the District Cess Fund was relieved by

Government of all charges for auditing accounts, and of payment of the commission paid to headmen for collecting the cess on the land revenue.

Owing to the fact that the District Cess Fund had at various times been relieved of its expenditure under certain heads, the old order prescribing the manner in which the 10 per cent cess was to be spent had become a dead letter, and in 1908, by an order of the Local Government, it was laid down that the maximum percentages of the total income of the District Cess Fund which could be expended on the various objects were :—

Communications	50 per cent.
Works of public utility	25 "
Sanitation	25 "
Education	30 "

At the same time the minimum closing balance of the different District Cess Funds were fixed. The minimum balance of the Henzada District Cess Fund was fixed at Rs. 35,000.

In 1908 the District Cess Funds were classified as "Excluded Local Funds" instead of "Incorporated Local Funds," and are now shown under the same head as the Municipal and Town Funds.

Administration and Activities.

The administration of the District Cess Fund is entirely in the hands of the Government officials, the proposal to constitute District Committees, made in 1880, never having been carried into effect. It is concentrated in the District Office, under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, who works through his Subdivisional and Township officers. The policy of the administration of the District Cess Funds has been one of devolution. Thus in 1895 the entire control of the Public Works Department Incorporated Local Fund Budgets was handed over to Commissioners; in 1902 Commissioners were given power to sanction any public works up to a limit of expenditure of Rs. 10,000; in 1907 Commissioners were given power to decide whether any particular work should be done by the Public Works Department or by Civil Officers; in 1911 the power of sanctioning public works costing up to an amount of Rs. 5,000 was given to Deputy Commissioners; recently Subdivisional Officers were empowered to accept contracts for the construction of public works, when the expenditure involved did not exceed Rs. 2,000.

The activities of the District Cess Fund are shown by Table XV, Volume B, which gives statements of the income and expenditure of the Fund since the year 1901-02. Its

chief source of revenue is, of course, the 10 per cent cess on the Land Revenue. Next in importance comes the income derived from the lease of tolls and ferries, then that derived from bazaars it has built, then that derived from the sale of slaughter-house licenses. The receipts from cattle-pound fees, sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle, and other sources are fluctuating, the last occasionally including a grant made from Provincial Funds for some special purpose.

Most of the expenditure on education consists of grants-in-aid, made to local schools (see Chapter XII which includes a historical account of the part played by District Cess Funds in Education). The fund also maintains local dispensaries, makes contributions to Municipal hospitals, and maintains a vaccination establishment of one native superintendent and 12 vaccinators, and a veterinary establishment of five veterinary assistants. It maintains a conservancy establishment for all its bazaars and other buildings, and for the more important towns of the district which have no form of local self-government. As funds are available projects for improving the sanitation and water supply of the towns and larger villages of the district are undertaken; in particular in 1901 a complete system of unbricked drains was constructed in the town of Ökpo (now Ingabu). Of recent years a considerable portion of the income has had to be expended on measures for combatting plague, and the expenditure has been so large that Provincial Funds have been obliged to come to the aid of the District Cess Fund.

Most of its resources are, however, expended on public works, such as the construction of dispensaries, schools, bazaars, markets, cattle-pounds, slaughter-houses, wells, landing-stages, rest-houses, roads and bridges, and the keeping open of communications. Until recently the Fund maintained a staff of one supervisor and one overseer for carrying out these works, and they were mostly constructed by its own staff or by unskilled local labour, only the most important being entrusted to the Public Works Department; the general rule observed was that any work costing over Rs. 2,500 should ordinarily be done by the Public Works Department. There was continuous friction between the Public Works Department Officers and the Civil Officers, the chief complaints made by the Civil Officers being on account of the exorbitant charges made by the Public Works Department for any work done by it for the District Cess Fund, and, in consequence of the friction, from April 1st, 1910, the civil works of the District Cess

Fund were taken over by the Public Works Department, the District Cess Fund making a yearly contribution to the latter for their maintenance. In 1911 orders were passed that separate engineering establishments were too costly, and that the Public Works Department should do all public works except those of a petty nature, which could be done by unskilled labour; and from this date the engineering establishment of the District Cess Fund was absorbed by the Public Works Department.

Municipalities and Notified areas.

There are three Municipalities in the Henzada District, namely, Henzada, Myanaung and Kyangin. Zalun was also a Municipality until 1913. None of the notified areas in the district are now administered by Town Committees, but there was a Town Committee at Lemyethna until 1908.

Henzada.

Henzada was one of the first seven municipalities, constituted under the original Burma Municipal Act of 1874. The original Municipal Committee consisted of three *ex-officio* members, namely, the Deputy Commissioner, the Subdivisional Officer and the Civil Surgeon, and ten members nominated by the Commissioner of the Division. It took over the administration of the Town Fund constituted in 1854. Its principal receipts were :—

(1) House-post tax on the houses and buildings in the town.

(2) Receipts from bazaar rents, and daily collections.

(3) Sale of excise licenses, carriage and cart licenses, ferries and tolls, slaughter-house licenses, cattle-pound fees and fines, etc.

(4) Revenue derived from the cultivated land on the islands on the river.

By an order of Government in 1875 the proceeds of capitation tax within the Municipal area were handed over to the Committee.

Much excellent work had been done in the town before the constitution of the Municipal Committee. The town had been laid out, and Rs. 1,500 was spent on raising the streets in 1869 and 1870. A fine bazaar, the principal source of the committee's income, was completed in 1872 at a cost of Rs. 72,500, and a dispensary had been opened by Government in 1864.

Constitution of the Committee.

The original committee of 1874 consisted of three *ex-officio* members and ten ordinary members, nominated by the Commissioner of the Division, with the Deputy Commissioner as President. Meetings were held in the Government Cess School which afterwards became the Municipal School. The elective system was begun in

1882, when seven of the members were elected by poll of the ratepayers. In 1885, after the passing of the new Municipal Act, the constitution of the committee was altered to three *ex-officio* members, namely the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Engineer and Civil Surgeon, and ten elected members. But very little interest has ever been taken in the elections (the year 1901 being an exception) and such candidates as come forward are rarely opposed while frequently no candidates are proposed for some wards and the seats have to be filled by nomination of the Commissioner of the Division. In 1908 the constitution of the Committee was altered to four *ex-officio* members, namely the Deputy Commissioner, the Subdivisional Officer, the Subdivisional Officer Public Works Department, and the Civil Surgeon, and 13 ordinary members, either elected or nominated. This is the present constitution of the Committee and in 1913, of the ordinary members, nine were elected and four had to be nominated. Considerable interest has always been shown by the Committee in Municipal affairs and the attendance at meetings is fairly good. The Deputy Commissioner has always been the President of the Committee, except in the years 1882 and 1883, when the Civil Surgeon was President.

The committee continued to hold its meetings in the Municipal School until 1888 when a house in the town was purchased and converted into a Municipal Office. This continued to be the office until 1891, when the old school buildings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel were purchased and used as an office. In 1911 the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. C. R. Wilkinson, obtained a site and a grant from Government for the construction of a new Municipal office, and a really excellent brick building has been erected. The staff of the Municipality will be found detailed on page 3, Volume B.

come d pendi- e.

The income of the Municipality in 1875 was Rs. 23,510. In 1876 it had risen to Rs. 45,650. The total income of Committee in the year 1881-82 was Rs. 50,400, in 1891-92 it was Rs. 69,048, in 1901-02 Rs. 85,063, in 1911-12 Rs. 87,452. The expenditure of the Municipality in the year 1881-82 was Rs. 98,980, in 1891-92 it was Rs. 86,221, in 1901-02 Rs. 87,107, in 1911-12 Rs. 1,12,754. A detailed statement of the annual income and expenditure of the Municipality since the year 1901-02 will be found in Table XVI, Volume B. Considerably more than half the income of the Municipality has always been derived from bazaar rents and bazaar stall rents.

At first considerable grants were made from Provincial Funds in aid of the Municipality, but these grants were greatly reduced in 1887. In 1888 the excise revenue and capitation tax receipts were withdrawn from the Municipality, and a fixed contribution was given from Provincial funds in their stead. This Provincial grant was finally withdrawn in 1892, and from that time the Municipality has had to be self supporting. All the assistance the Municipality now receives from Provincial Funds is in the form of occasional lump-sum grants for important schemes, under the system instituted by the Local Government in 1901. In 1890 the municipality also lost the revenue from the islands in the river, these receipts being transferred to the Provincial head "Land Revenue."

In 1896 a conservancy tax was imposed, and a lighting tax was proposed, but had to be dropped because of opposition. The lighting tax was finally imposed in 1899. In 1896 a toll on all vehicles was also imposed in addition to the old hack-cart tax. In 1900 a scavenging and area tax was levied on the southern part of the town. In 1902 the old house-post tax was converted into a tax on all land covered by buildings. In 1905 tolls were levied on all boats plying for hire.

The present income of the Municipality therefore consists of :—

(1) Tax on land covered by buildings ;
(2) Tolls on road and ferries, receipts from hack-cart and ferry licenses and slaughter-house licenses ;
(3) Scavenging and area tax, conservancy tax and lighting tax ;
(4) Receipts from bazaars ;
(5) Fees and fines under Municipal and other Acts.

The principal objects of expenditure of the Municipality are conservancy, medical relief, sanitation, public works, education, markets and slaughter-houses and street lighting.

The new committee first directed its attention to the matter of drainage. Unbricked roadside drains were constructed in 1876, and in 1880 a drainage scheme was drawn up. The drainage scheme was carried out in 1881 and 1882, in the form of masonry drains, at a cost of Rs. 63,050. The masonry drains have been extended as funds have permitted, and they are now to be found alongside all the principal streets. All other roads are provided with a good system of unbricked drains. Unfortunately at the height of the rains the town is below the level of the

Activities

Irrawaddy, with the result that there is no drainage when it is most needed.

In 1879 the Government dispensary was handed over to the Municipality and became the Municipal hospital. A fine new hospital was built in 1898, and a large wing was added to it in 1912, to commemorate the reign of the King-Emperor Edward VII. The Vaccination Act was extended to Henzada in 1887 and vaccination is now compulsory throughout the Municipal area.

Day conservancy has also been efficiently carried out. Gangs of coolies keep the roads clean, and bins for the receipt of rubbish are provided along the roadsides. Street watering was begun in 1886 and all the principal roads are now watered daily during the hot weather.

Night conservancy was at first confined to making the existing cess-pools as sanitary as possible, and public latrines were not constructed until 1885. Public latrines on the single bucket system are now to be found in all the populous quarters, and the use of cess-pools is forbidden. Public and private latrines are cleansed daily. At first the night soil was thrown into the river, and the lack of a good night conservancy system was frequently commented on in the Municlpal reports; this defect was remedied by the construction in 1906 of the tram-line system which is now in use.

In the matter of water-supply the Committee have done what is possible with the funds at their disposal. Many public wells have been constructed; rules have been published to prevent bathing and washing of clothes at wells the water from which is used for drinking purposes; public and private wells are cleaned out every year and disinfected with potassium permanganate. Rules have been made to regulate the sale of milk and aerated waters. The Municipality has of recent years incurred very large expenditure on measures to prevent plague, and has had to be assisted from Provincial Funds to meet it.

Street-lighting was commenced in 1881 and is now about as efficient as lighting by kerosine oil lamps could be. The Municipality is also responsibile for the registration of vital statistics in the town. This duty was first performed by paid registrars, who were also vaccinators. On the appointment of ward headmen under the Towns Act, the duty of registering vital statistics was handed over to them. The registration is carried out under rules made under the Municipal Act of 1888, and is supervised by the Health officer. Owing to the efficient supervision, it is well done and the records are fairly accurate.

Two manual fire engines were purchased in 1891. They are worked by the day conservancy coolies, but, as fires only occur in the hot weather, they are often useless through lack of water near the scene of fire. In 1892 rules for segregating cattle, to prevent stolen cattle being hurriedly slaughtered, were drawn up. In this matter other Municipalities have followed the lead of Henzada, and similar rules are now in force in every Municipality.

In 1882 the Government Cess School was taken over by the Municipality. After a very successful career as the Municipal School, the Municipality was obliged to hand it back to Government in 1910, as the Committee could not meet the increasing expenditure. The contributions of the Committee to education now consists of grants-in-aid to private schools in the town. Until 1882 the Municipality was responsible for the upkeep of the Town Police force. In that year this responsibility was removed from the Committee, greatly to the advantage of the Municipal fund.

In 1910 a proposal was made to remove the bazaar to a new site near the station, as there was considerable danger of the old bazaar falling into the river, owing to erosion. Owing to lack of funds, the proposal has not yet been carried into effect.

The Municipal Committee at Henzada is faced with the almost insoluble problems of supplying an efficient drainage system and a good water-supply. In view of the situation of the town it is difficult to see how either of these problems can be solved by projects within the means of the Municipality, but much could be done to improve the sanitary condition of the town by reclaiming the numerous noisome ponds within it, and by filling up the borrow-pits of the riverine and railway embankments. However, the activities of the committee have always been severely restricted by the poverty of the Municipality.

Myanaung was made a notified area, and certain portions of the Municipal Act were extended to it, and a Town Committee appointed in 1882. The Town Committee took over the administration of the old Town Fund. In 1886 the town was raised to the status of a Municipality.

Myanaung.

The constitution of the committee has always been the same, namely three *ex-officio* members and ten ordinary members, nominated by the Commissioner of the Division. The *ex-officio* members are the Subdivisional Officer, the Township Officer, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the hospital. The Sub-Overseer, Public Works Department, Kyangin, was an *ex-officio* member of the committee

during the time that the headquarters of the township were at Kanaung. Very little interest has ever been shown in municipal matters, and the attendance at meetings is always poor. In 1897 the whole committee had to be changed, as, owing to apathy, a quorum could not be obtained at meetings. The bright spot in the history of the committee has been their interest in the Municipal school, which was opened in 1874 as a cess school, and was taken over by the Municipality in 1882. An account of the school will be found in Chapter XII. The school was handed over to Government in 1910 as the Municipality could not continue its heavy expenditure on education

The town was well laid out in the days when it was the headquarters of the Myanaung District. A dispensary was opened by Government in 1864, and became the Municipal hospital on the formation of the Municipal committee. The present hospital was originally an inspection bungalow at Kyangin which was removed and re-erected at Myanaung for the purpose about 20 years ago. A bazaar was built in 1869 at a cost of Rs. 2,700. This bazaar was burnt down in 1890, and a new bazaar was built in 1893. There is a gang of coolies for day conservancy, and a very small night conservancy system on the single bucket system, the night-soil being trenched.

The public works of the committee are confined to maintenance of existing roads and buidings there being no funds for fresh projects. The town is situated well above the river and the drainage system of unbricked roadside drains works efficiently on this account.

Street lighting was carried out on a very small scale but has been given up recently.

The original receipts of the committee consisted of—

(1) house-post tax;
(2) receipts from the bazaar;
(3) sale of excise licenses, ferries and tolls.
(4) capitation-tax; and
(5) provincial grants.

The excise and capitation-tax revenue was withdrawn in 1888, and the Provincial grants were discontinued during the two following years.

A cart-tax was imposed in 1896, and in 1901 the house-post tax was replaced by a tax on the area of land covered by buildings. There is also a small tax on vacant land within the Municipality. The expenditure is on the usual objects of conservancy, medical relief, public works, education, etc.

A detailed account of the yearly income and expenditure of the Municipality since the year 1901-02 will be found in Table XVI, Volume B, and a list of the staff of the Municipality is recorded on page 3 of Volume B.

A Town Committee was formed and a Town Fund opened at Kyangin in 1882. The town was raised to the status of a Municipality in 1886. The original committee consisted of one *ex-officio* member, the Township Officer, and nine members, nominated by the Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division. The sub-overseer, Public Works Department, and the Hospital assistant have since been added as *ex-officio* members. The income of the original committee was derived from exactly the same sources as that of the Myanaung Committee. After the withdrawal of the excise and capitation-tax contributions, the Provincial contributions to Kyangin were continued until 1893, owing to the poverty of the municipality. A scavenging tax was imposed in 1900, and in 1904 the house-post tax was changed to a tax on the area of land covered by buildings. In 1907 a conservancy tax was imposed. **Kyangin**

Street lighting was attempted on a small scale in 1887, but was discontinued in 1904. In 1912 a manual fire engine was purchased. Day conservancy work is efficiently done, and there is a small night conservancy staff, and there are a few public latrines on the bucket system.

The cess school, opened in 1875 was handed over to the Municipality in 1882. It was never a success, was reduced to the primary grade in 1892, and was finally closed in 1907. The expenditure of the Municipality on education now consists of grants-in-aid to the mission and indigenous schools.

An indoor dispensary was opened in 1901, and plans and estimates have since been drawn up for the construction of a hospital to replace the dispensary, but funds to carry out the work have not yet become available.

The public works of the committee consist in the maintenance of existing roads and buildings.

Very little interest is taken in Municipal affairs, and in 1897 the committee was changed on account of apathy. The municipality is extremely poor.

A detailed account of the yearly income and expenditure of the Municipality since 1901-02 will be found in Table XVI, Volume B, and there is a list of the staff of the Municipality on page 3 of Volume B.

A Town Committee was appointed and a Town Fund opened at Zalun in 1882. The town was raised to the status **Zalun.**

of a municipality in 1885. The committee consisted of two *ex-officio* members, namely the Township Officer and the Subdivisional Officer, Public Works Department, Danubyu, and ten nominated members. The receipts of the committee were of the usual type, except that the house-post tax was not imposed until 1892. A hack-cart tax was also imposed in 1892. The house-post tax was changed to a tax on the area of land covered by buildings in 1901. The limits of the Municipality were extended in 1900. In 1887, owing to the fact that the committee was not spending the funds at its disposal, the capitation-tax revenue was withdrawn. The next year the excise revenue was withdrawn, and Provincial grants stopped in 1890.

In 1898 an embankment was constructed along the river front, to prevent the annual flooding of the town. Between the years 1901-04 considerable expenditure was incurred in laying out roads in the town, but beyond this there has been very little expenditure on public works. A fire engine was purchased in 1902, and sold again in 1908. A municipal primary Anglo-vernacular school was opened in 1889, but was not a success, and was closed again in 1892. The committee employed a gang of coolies for day conservancy, and a small night conservancy staff.

A small indoor dispensary was opened in 1901, and in 1907 a loan for a new hospital was given by Government. The loan was never used and was refunded in 1911. In 1911 a new temporary building inside the main bund was constructed as a hospital.

In 1912, owing to the erosion of the Irrawaddy a large portion of the town fell into the river, and the remainder was threatened. The town had to be removed to a new site inside the main bund, and on this account the Municipality was abolished on March 31st, 1913.

The Municipality was never a success, and the committee never took any interest in Municipal affairs. A detailed statement of the yearly income and expenditure of the Municipality since 1901-02 will be found in Table XVI, Volume B, and a list of the staff entertained by the Municipality is given on page 3, Volume B.

Lemyethna. A Town Fund was opened at Lemyethna in 1882 and a committee, consisting of the Township Officer as President and nine nominated members, was appointed to administer it. The committee was never a success, and did little besides looking after the day conservancy of the town in a perfunctory way. The committee was repeatedly censured for apathy. In 1898 Rs. 4,000 was taken from the Town Fund

and given to the District Cess Fund, because the committee was hoarding its income for no purpose. In the same year the number of members was reduced to five.

In 1899 a small indoor dispensary was opened by the committee. Besides a small staff of coolies for day conservancy, a small staff of sweepers was also entertained, who removed night soil from latrines in buckets. The committee annually spent a fair portion of its income in reclaiming lowlying lands.

In 1907 there was a disastrous epidemic of plague, and the town had to be evacuated. Rupees 8,000 was contributed in this year by Provincial and District Funds for plague purposes. The epidemic of plague was followed by a disastrous flood the next year, and the Town Committee was thereupon abolished.

Other Notified areas. Besides Lemyethna, the following places have been notified as towns, for the purposes of the Town and Village Lands Act, namely :—Neikban in the Henzada township; Daunggyi and New Zalun in the Zalun township; Aingthabyu and Kamauksu in the Lemyethna township; Kanaung, Kanyinngu and Inbin in the Myanaung township; Ingabu, Htugyi, Zaungdan and Tanbingan in the Ingabu township. None of these towns have any form of local self-government.

CHAPTER XII.

Education.

Controlling Agencies. The Henzada District from the first received attention as regards education, and the missionary societies, who worked principally among the Karens, were given considerable grants-in-aid. Beyond this the State did not interfere for some years. The Education department of the Province was first organized in 1866, when a Director of Public Instruction was appointed. He was given five Deputy Inspectors to assist him. An Inspector of Schools was first appointed in 1874. Special Deputy Inspectors for the schools of backward races were first appointed in 1879, when a Deputy Inspector of Karen schools was appointed. The staff of the Education department has been gradually increased as the education of the Province has advanced, and Lower Burma is now divided into four circles, each of which is in charge of an Inspector of Schools. The Inspectors are assisted by numerous Deputy Inspectors.

The Henzada District forms part of the Irrawaddy Circle, and the Inspector in charge resides at Bassein. For the Henzada District there are four Deputy Inspectors; two, in charge of A and B divisions of the district, reside at Henzada; one in charge of the C division, has his headquarters at Myanaung. There is also a Deputy Inspector, with headquarters at Henzada, in charge of the Karen schools of the district. The only other gazetted officer of the Education department, residing in the Henzada District, is the head master of the Government High School at Henzada.

District Committees. Local committees for supervising the education of the the district, were formed at the headquarters of each district in 1869. The committees consisted of prominent local officials and non-officials, with the Deputy Commissioner as President. Similar sub committees, with the Subdivisional Officer as President, were formed at the headquarters of certain subdivisions. One such committee was afterwards formed at Myanaung in 1874. These committees did excellent work in visiting and supervising examinations, and advising the officers of the Education department on local matters. In 1882, when the management of schools in towns was handed over to the Municipal committees, the functions of the district and sub-committees became limited to the administration of the Educational Cess Funds, and in 1886 the committees were dissolved, or became merged in the Municipal committees. It is worthy of note that in 1879 the Henzada Municipal Committee formed a sub-committee of some of its members to control its expenditure on educational matters; this measure was a result of the transfer of the charges of the large cess school at Henzada to Municipal Funds.

Grading. The schools of the Province were first graded in 1868. They were divided into High schools, Middle schools, and Primary schools. The standards up to which various subjects were to be taught in the different schools were laid down, but there were no definite standards for passing from one class into the other. It was found that in schools which included both primary and middle classes, school managers tended to rush their pupils into the middle class before they had obtained a sufficient primary education, with the result that the standard of education throughout the school suffered.

In 1887 the schools were re-graded. Seven definite standards were made for primary and middle schools, the subjects to be taught, and the standard knowledge required in each subject, being laid down for every standard. No pupil was allowed to be transferred to a higher standard

until he had passed the examination by the standard of his present class. The first four standards comprised the primary classes; the fifth, sixth and seventh standards constituted the middle standards. This system of grading is the present system. For high schools there are also the eighth and ninth Anglo-Vernacular standards, followed by the examinations of the Calcutta University. There are also eighth and ninth vernacular standards, but these are taught in middle schools.

Primary education Monastic Schools.

Almost the only medium of education in Burmese times was the school for Burmese boys kept at every monastery throughout the Province. In return for their support the monks of the village keep the village school in the monastry where the boys of the village are taught to read and write and the principles of the Buddhist religion. In Burmese times lay schools were few and far between. The monks, of course, do not teach girls. In spite of the very large increase of lay schools which has taken place under British rule, these monastic schools still remain the "bed-rock" of the primary education of the Province. Despite the sweeping condemnations of monks and monastic schools which have from time to time been made in the annual reports on Public Instruction, because monks are conservative as a class and a majority of them cling fast to their old methods and refuse to adopt those of the Education department and have their schools "registered," these monastic schools serve a very good purpose, and are mainly responsible for the very high percentage of literacy which the Province shows, as compared with the rest of India. At the Census of 1911, the standard of literacy, was defined as "being able to write a letter on ordinary topics and read the reply thereto." This is a severe standard of literacy, but of the 509,310 Buddhists enumerated in the Henzada District, 155,312 were returned as literate; and of 248,912 Buddhist males, 130,898 were returned as literate; whereas, of 10,121 Native Christians 3,408 satisfied the test of literacy, and of the 4,910 males amongst the Native Christians, only 2,097 were returned as literate. That is, amongst the male population, a larger percentage of Buddhists than of Native Christians is literate. These figures reflect great credit on the monastic schools, where the vast majority of Buddhists receive all the education they ever get. The monastic schools teach the boys to read and write, and an agricultural population requires little more. The Government was alive to the importance of the monastic schools from the first, and in 1865 measures were taken to distribute books on Arithmetic and Land-measuring in

Burmese for use in monasteries, but the monks did not take kindly to the new books, which in the majority of cases they did not understand.

In 1872 the system of payment by results in primary schools was established. Schools which were kept open for the greater portion of the year, could show a certain average attendance, and had at least four scholars who could read and write fairly, were registered and were examined periodically, and grants were given to them according to the results obtained in various subjects. This system raised a healthy spirit of rivalry between the different monasteries and between them and the village lay schools, where such existed. The result was a great demand for school-books and an advance in primary education in both the monastic and lay schools. Certificated assistant teachers, whose salaries were paid by Government, were introduced into deserving monastic and lay schools. There were thirteen such teachers in the monasteries of the Henzada District in 1874, and in that year 95 monastic and 19 lay schools were inspected. In 1883-84 the number of subjects for which the grants-in-aid by results could be earned was largely increased and the grants were made more liberal with the result that the number of registered schools largely increased. In 1887 the numbers of schools registered were 227 monastic and 56 lay schools.

At first practically any school that expressed a desire to be registered was registered and examined, but it was soon found that the majority of the registered schools did not reach the prescribed standards, and were never likely to earn any reward. In 1892 a strict adherence to the rules was ordered, with the result that the numbers of registered schools in the Henzada District fell to 44 monastic and 48 lay schools. This great reduction in the number of schools on the inspection list does not indicate any deterioration in the quality of primary education in the district, but rather the contrary. Since that time, a steady increase in the number of registered primary schools has taken place. In 1901-02, 149 schools with an average daily attendance of 5,611 scholars were inspected, and in 1911-12 the figures were 347 schools with an average daily attendance of 13,980 scholars.

In 1893 the system of itinerant certificated assistant teachers was instituted, with a view chiefly to improve the private schools and bring them on to the inspection list. The duty of these itinerant teachers is to visit every school, monastic and lay, within their charges, and teach the scholars and assist the school managers with advice, and so aid

the spread of education. The itinerant teachers are particularly popular with the monks, and their efforts have resulted in bringing many monastic schools on to the inspection list.

A great impulse was given to monastic schools by the institution of the Patamabyan examination in Pâli in 1895. The examination was from the first very popular with the monks, and the number of entrants has increased every year. The examination has undoubtedly done a great deal to encourage the systematic study of Pâli in monasteries.

Those monks who have seriously taken up secular education on the lines laid down by the Education Department have not been content to be agents of primary education only. Nowadays many scholars of monastic schools are successful in the examinations of the middle standards. Scholars of two monastic schools in Henzada were successful in passing the fifth vernacular standard in 1896, and now there are seven or eight monasteries in the district who regularly enter scholars up to the seventh vernacular standard. None of the monastic schools in this district have attempted anglo-vernacular education. In spite of the advance made in introducing sound primary education into the monasteries the majority of monks, probably through fear of the display of their own ignorance which would result, still refuse to accept Government supervision, and most of the monastic schools are still unregistered. In fact the ordinary ignorant Burman still prefers that his children should be able to recite the Buddhist precepts, than that they should have a sound grounding in the "three R's."

Lay schools.

Even in Burmese times there were in some villages small schools kept by a layman, who depended for his livelihood on the small fees he charged for instruction. At these schools both boys and girls were received, and on them the Burmese girl depended for her education, scanty though it was. Although some of these schools are now most excellent institutions, many of the village lay schools have made no advance and still remain unregistered and are not inspected. The managers, or "sayas", are intensely ignorant and are capable of imparting instruction to no one, and the schools are used principally as a means of getting rid of troublesome children for the days when no useful work can be found for them, rather than as a means of education. Many schools are only kept open for a portion of the year during the hot weather and rains. The schools are of a fluctuating character; if the "saya" does not receive what

he considers a subsistence allowance, he either transfers his school to another village, or goes "back to the land." The system of itinerant teachers has done much to improve schools of this type.

In 1872 the examination system and payment of grants-in-aid by results was established, and such of the lay schools as fulfilled the requirements were registered and inspected. In 1874, 19 lay schools were included in the inspection list, all these schools being situated in the towns and a few of the larger villages. In 1887 the number had risen to fifty-six. The Deputy Inspectors had always refused to register lay schools, as freely as they did monastic schools, with the result that when a strict adherence to the regulations was insisted upon in 1892 the number only fell to forty-eight.

ertificated teachers.

In 1867 normal schools to train and provide teachers for the village lay and monastic schools were opened at certain centres. Pupils of these or other schools who could pass a certain prescribed examination were given teachers' certificates, and received a salary from Government. Several of the lay schools in the Henzada District received commendation from the first and were given certificated teachers as assistants. In 1882, in order to encourage the opening of really useful primary lay schools, special offers of free equipment, building grants, and attendance grants were made to certificated teachers who opened schools; this measure resulted in the foundation of several good lay schools in the la ger places of the district.

In 1883 the position of the certificated teachers was altered; instead of receiving salaries direct from Government, salary grants were given them on results and attendance; henceforward the certificated assistant teachers ceased to be officers of the Education Department.

Although the majority of the village lay schools are still beyond the control of the educational department, and are useless as educational institutions, there are now in the district a large number of lay schools in the hands of certificated managers and assistants, which are capable of imparting a sound elementary vernacular education. The best of these schools have by no means been content to enter scholars for the primary standards only; thus pupils from two lay schools in Henzada passed the middle vernacular standard in 1889. The number of schools capable of giving a vernacular "middle" education has steadily risen since then, and in 191-112 no less than 55 lay and monastic schools, nearly all of them lay schools, in the district were classified

as vernacular "middle" schools. The registered lay and monastic schools are so closely connected as a means of primary education that much information about the lay schools of the district has necessarily been included in the paragraph on the monastic schools.

Karen Schools.

Although there are a few Karen monastic schools in the district, and although for a short time, from 1896 to 1899, one of these schools was on the inspection list, yet they are of no importance and need not be described in detail. The Buddhist Karens are intermingled with the Burmans and attend the ordinary Burmese monastic and lay schools. The only Karen schools of any importance are the mission schools belonging to the Roman Catholic and American Baptist Missions. These schools were the first schools in the district to receive the attention of Government and from 1885 aid was afforded to the mission schools in the form of grants.

Roman Catholic Schools.

The policy of the Roman Catholic Church has been to form a series of separate missions, each in charge of a priest; there are now twenty-seven such missions in this district. Every missionary has been indefatigable in establishing schools throughout his charge, and the number of Roman Catholic Mission schools has now reached 82. These schools are chiefly for the purpose of teaching religion, but an ordinary elementary education is also taught. The schools were at first assisted by grants, which were distributed freely, but these grants to village schools were disallowed in 1872 and the system of payment by results was started. The result of this measure was that grants to Karen schools, where teaching was carried on in the Karen language, ceased. The teaching in the Roman Catholic schools is still chiefly carried on in Karen, and the schools have not come under the control of the Education Department and are not inspected. They have received no assistance from Government since 1872 except a few special grants from Provincial Funds for particular purposes, such as building grants. But the schools serve a very useful purpose indeed, particularly in the education of girls. The secular education imparted is sound and such as the population requires.

Schools for Chins were first opened in 1885 and in 1905 a grant for building a central Chin school in Kyangin was given. Four of the schools in the Kyangin Township are for Chin converts and the central Chin school at Kyangin is an Anglo-Vernacular school, whose scholars are entered for the Government examinations.

American Baptist Mission Schools.

The first American Baptist Mission school for Karens was opened in Henzada in 1855. From its outset the school received liberal yearly grants from Government, and the school made considerable progress in giving an elementary education to the Karen converts. In 1861 village schools were opened, and the school in Henzada was converted into a normal school for the training of teachers for the village schools. The work, largely subsidized by Government, increased apace, and in 1863 there were, besides the normal school in Henzada, 5 normal and 40 village schools in the district. On inspection, it was found that many of these schools were worthless and in 1866 the numbers were reduced to one normal school in Henzada and 16 village schools, all aided by Government, and eight non-aided village schools. All the schools were classed as primary schools and the pupils in all schools were taught through the medium of the Karen language

In 1872, when the payment by results system for primary schools came into force, the grants to the village schools were stopped, but owing to the fact that the Karens were so backward and that the medium of instruction was Karen, none of the village schools satisfied the requirements for registration, and they were not inspected; consequently the village schools languished and many of them were closed altogether. The normal school at Henzada still continued to receive a grant-in-aid from Government of Rs. 1,000 per annum. In 1878, at the request of the missionery in charge, this grant of Rs. 1,000 was transferred from the normal school to the village schools, and the village schools were then reopened. In 1879 a Deputy Inspector for Karen schools, who spent most of his time in the Henzada, Tharrawaddy and Bassein Districts, was appointed. In 1881-82 the grant of Rs. 1,000 was retransferred from the village schools to the Normal school at Henzada; but the school lost the grant the next year, as it refused to enter its pupils for the Government examinations. In 1889 the normal school was reopened as an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.

Government had for some time been alive to the backwardness of the Karens and the necessity for encouraging education amongst them by special measures. One of the greatest difficulties that the Education Department met with was the fact that the missionaries taught their pupils in the Karen language, and it was therefore impossible for the schools to use the books of the Education Department, or to enter for the Government examinations. Many circulars

were issued, asking that the medium of teaching be made Burmese instead of Karen, and the study of Burmese in the Karen schools was begun in 1873; gradually the Burmese language was introduced into the schools and became the medium by which the various subjects were taught. After this step had been accomplished, it was found necessary to introduce special measures whereby the schools could earn Government grants. In 1881-82 special teachers' certificates were granted to Karens, whereby a Karen teacher's certificate could be obtained on a much inferior knowledge than could the ordinary certificate. The managers of Karen schools, if certificated, were given, besides their salaries, special grants based on attendance in addition to the grants which their pupils might earn in the Government examinations. The result of these measures was that the Karen village schools were gradually brought on to the inspection lists, and the standard of education in the schools rose. Like other certificated teachers, the Karen teachers ceased to be officers of the Education Department in 1883 and were in future given salary grants based on results and attendance. By 1885, the standard of education had risen so much that it was found practicable to raise the Karen teacher's certificate to the ordinary standard.

In spite of a great set-back in 1898, when, owing to some difference between the missionaries and the Education Department, the schools were withdrawn from the register, the number of schools inspected has gradually increased from 37 in 1887-88 and 54 in 1897-98, to between 70 and 80 at the present day. Both boys and girls are taught in the mission schools. There are no special schools for Chins, but the Chin converts are taught in the ordinary Karen schools. Many of the schools now present candidates for the middle vernacular standards.

American Baptist Mission Burmese Schools.

The American Baptist Mission to Burmans is of more recent growth, and schools for Burmans were not opened till 1888. Then a primary school was opened in Henzada. This soon became a middle Anglo-Vernacular school. The Burmese mission now has seven registered primary vernacular schools, all of which are flourishing institutions.

Secondary Education—Middle Schools—Cess Schools.

From 1868 a small cess for Educational purposes, of 1 per cent. on the Land Revenue, had been collected. Little use was at first made of the funds, which accumulated. In 1872 it was therefore decided to erect in the larger towns and villages Vernacular schools, whose expenses, apart from small contributions levied from the scholars, should be entirely borne by the District Cess Fund. In the Henzada

District such Cess schools were opened at Henzada (1873), Myanaung (1874) and Kyangin (1875). It was intended that these schools should impart a really sound vernacular education, but the demand of parents for an Anglo-Vernacular education for their children was so persistent that most of the schools soon succumbed. The schools at Myanaung and Kyangin at once began to teach English, but the school at Henzada remained vernacular. The schools were graded as primary schools, and were mixed schools. Large numbers of girls attended, particularly at Henzada, and at the latter school a separate girls' department was opened and a mistress appointed in 1876.

In 1877 the Cess school at Kyangin was closed as it was not a success, but after the transfer of the schools from Cess Funds to Municipal Funds, it was reopened as a Municipal school in 1883. Cess schools were only opened in these three towns and it soon became apparent that only scholars from the towns attended them. It was unfair that the Cess Fund, collected in the district, should pay for education in the towns, and therefore in 1878 the charges of these schools were transferred from the Cess Fund to the respective Municipal and Town Funds. The designation of the schools was also altered, and henceforward they were known as Government Primary schools Although still designated "Primary schools," many scholars of the Henzada school passed the Middle Vernacular standards. In 1881, at the request of many prominent inhabitants the teaching of English was at last begun in the Henzada school. From the beginning the school at Henzada was a great success; at Myanaung, although attendances were small, the standard of education was good and the school struggled on.

Municipal Schools.

In 1882, in conjunction with that of most other schools, the management of the Government Primary schools was handed over to the Municipalities and the schools at Henzada and Myanaung became Municipal Anglo-Vernacular schools. A Municipal Anglo-Vernacular school was also opened at Kyangin in 1883 and a Municipal Primary Anglo-Vernacular school was opened at Zalun in 1889. The Municipal school at Henzada was raised to a Middle school in 1884 and so were the schools at Myanaung and Kyangin before long. The Municipal school at Zalun was not a success and was closed in 1892. The Municipalities of Kyangin and Myanaung soon gave up the education of girls, and the girls' department of the Henzada school was made into a separate school in 1885. In 1890 the Henzada Municipality gave up

the girls' school, but it was afterwards carried on by the mistress as a private institution

In 1905 a small hostel was opened in connection with the Municipal school at Myanaung, and has proved a success. It serves to attract many scholars from the district. The school made a heavy drain on Municipal Funds and on this account, on the application of the Municipal Committee, the school was handed over to Government in 1910 and it is now a Government Anglo-Vernacular school.

The Municipal Anglo-Vernacular School at Henzada was handed over by the Municipality to Government control in 1913, and the school became a Government High school. It is now entirely managed by the Education Department, and the Head Master is a gazetted officer. The school is still a charge on Municipal Funds. The Municipal Anglo-Vernacular school at Myanaung is a very flourishing institution; it owes a great deal of its popularity to its hostel, and the average attendance is now about 100. The Municipal Anglo-Vernacular school at Kyangin was never a success. It was reduced to the primary grade in 1892 and was finally closed in 1907.

Besides the High school at Henzada and the Middle School at Myanaung there are no other Anglo-Vernacular lay or monastic schools in the district, although, as already noted, many pupils of the latter schools (both lay and monastic) are successful in the Vernacular Examinations by the middle standards.

S. P. G. Schools.

In 1867 the Rev. Dr. Marks of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel opened Anglo-Vernacular schools for Burmans at Zalun and Henzada. In 1868 a similar school was opened at Myanaung. The schools were given building-grants and were also assisted by annual grants. From the beginning the schools at Zalun and Myanaung were not a success. Owing to the exceedingly small attendances and the bad reports received on inspection, the grants to all three schools were stopped in 1869 and the school at Myanaung had to be closed. It was reopened the next year when the grants were renewed, and the school at Henzada progressed greatly under a new master. When the scheme of payment by results was instituted, the schools at Zalun and Myanaung could not earn enough to pay their expenses and they were finally closed. The school at Henzada continued to do well until 1878 when it began to decline, chiefly owing to too much teaching in English in the lower classes, and was for a time graded as a primary school. It was reported on very

unfavourably for a number of years, and continued to languish until the expediency of closing it had to be considered. After a hard struggle for existence, the school was finally closed in 1890, and the school building was bought by the Municipality and used as a Municipal office.

American Baptist Mission Schools.

The old Karen Normal school of the American Baptist Mission was reopened as an Anglo-Vernacular school for Karens in 1889, and has been a great success. The Burman Primary school opened in 1889, was raised to an Anglo-Vernacular Middle school in 1891, and has been equally successful. Both these schools, like most Mission schools, are mixed, and they have large resident hostels attached to them. It is proposed to raise both schools to the status of High schools in the near future.

The American Baptist Burman Mission also has Anglo-Vernacular Middle schools at Myanaung, Zalun, Ingabu and Danubyu (the last is now in the Ma-ubin District). These schools have only recently become Anglo-Vernacular schools, and have not yet presented scholars for the higher middle standard examinations.

Henzada High School.

The High school at Henzada only reached this status in October 1913. Since then the results have been satisfactory. The present average daily attendance (in 1914) is 225. At the last Government examinations, of the 25 pupils presented for the seventh Anglo-Vernacular Standard 15 were successful, and of 15 presented for the eighth standard all were successful. Pupils will be presented for the ninth standard at the next examinations.

Female Education.

The figures showing the standard of literacy in the district, given in the paragraph on the monastic schools, are evidence of the backward state of female education. Girls cannot attend the monastic schools, so that in the villages the girls cannot obtain even the merest smattering of education unless there is a lay or mission school and even then, but few girls attend, as the Burman cannot see the use of educating his female children, whose principal business in life is household duties. But female education is by no means backward in the Henzada District, as compared with the rest of the Province, a fact which is principally due to the activities of the missionaries.

The Roman Catholic Mission opened their first girls' school at Mayangon in 1868. This mission now has several girls' schools scattered throughout the district, and most of the mission's village schools are mixed, and are well attended by girls. The schools are not registered or examined. The Christian Karens have always shown a desire to have

their girls, as well as their boys, educated, and most of the American Baptist Mission schools have a girls' department, usually with a certificated mistress in charge. Karen women are trained as teachers at the Middle school in Henzada.

The Burmese schools of the Mission also have girls' departments. The girls' department of the old Cess schools were popular from the beginning, particularly at the school in Henzada. The schools at Myanaung and Kyangin gave up their girls' departments when they were taken over by the Municipalities in 1882, but the Henzada Municipality retained a girls' school until 1890. Since that time the school has been kept on as a private institution, and education is given in it up to the seventh vernacular standard.

Besides these schools, two lay schools for girls were registered and received grants in 1876, and there are now a large number of registered mixed and girls' schools throughout the district. Many of these schools teach up to the middle vernacular standards. There are no Anglo-Vernacular schools at which girls are taught except the schools of the American Baptist Mission.

Survey School. A survey school was opened at Henzada in 1883, and is still continued. Boys of respectable character and showing a good knowledge of the "three R's" are accepted as pupils, and are trained with a view to their ultimately becoming Government Revenue Surveyors in the Land Records Department. The supply of pupils always exceeds the demand.

Financial. The early grants made to Mission schools were made from Provincial Funds. An educational cess of 1 per cent. on the Land Revenue was instituted in 1868. This cess became merged in the general 10 per cent. cess levied under the District Cesses and Rural Police Act of 1880. From 1872 the Cess Fund had to pay not only the expenses of the Cess schools, but also all the grants determined by results, etc., earned by schools in the district. The Town Funds paid such grants earned by the schools in the towns. Only special grants made by Government to certain schools for specific purposes were paid from Provincial Funds. In 1878 the charges of the cess schools were transferred from the Cess Funds to the Town Funds, and the District Cess Fund was in future only liable for educational charges outside towns.

This system still continues, the District Cess Fund paying all the ordinary charges of education in the district,

and the Municipal Funds paying the charges of education in the towns In the ordinary course of things grants from Provincial Funds are only made for special purposes, such as building, equipment, etc. Provincial Funds occasionally come to the aid of the District Cess and Municipal Funds when these latter are unable to meet the charges levied on them. The fault of the system is that the rate of progress of education must always be regulated by the capability of the District Cess and Municipal Funds to meet the increasing expenditure. The Education Department regularly complains of the small allotments made by District Cess and the Municipal Funds for educational purposes.

The expenditure on education of the Henzada District for the decade 1902-12 was met as follows:—

	Rs.
Provincial Funds	76,577
District Cess Fund	2,46,024
Municipal Funds	1,02,552
Fees levied from scholars	1,76,989
Other sources, *i.e.*, gifts, etc.	38,821

General Remarks. Education in Henzada District, beyond a mere superficial knowledge of reading and writing, is largely dependent on missionary endeavour, and hence the Karens are particularly fortunate in this respect. The majority of the monastic schools will always be conducted in the traditional way, and will never come under the supervision of the Education Department. There are many good vernacular schools in the towns and largest villages, but what is required for the spread of education is the establishment of good elementary lay schools in the less populous parts of the district. Primary education in this district compares favourably with that in any part of Burma, but secondary education is backward. Inducements to pass the higher vernacular standards are very few and it is surprising that successes in these standards are as numerous as they are. Anglo-Vernacular education is very backward and is practically confined to the two American Baptist Mission schools, the High school in Henzada, and the Middle school at Myanaung. High school education is in its infancy, and will never progress much as long as boys can obtain Government clerkships by passing merely the seventh Vernacular standard.

CHAPTER XIII.

Public Health.

Gen Hea

Henzada is not a very healthy district. The dense nature of the jungle along the Arakan foothills, the clayey nature of the soil, the extreme humidity of the atmosphere throughout the rains, the entire absence of the natural drainage, owing to the riverine embankments, all combine to make the climate depressing and unhealthy. The density of the population is also a great aid to the spread of infection, and it is difficult to check the ravages of a disease which has once established itself. The principal diseases from which the inhabitants of the district suffer are fevers, bowel complaints, small-pox and plague.

Fev

Malarial fever is endemic along the whole length of the Arakan foothills, and the disease is particularly virulent at the beginning and end of the rains, the rapid alterations of heat and cold which occur at these seasons upsetting the system so that the disease finds an easy prey. At these seasons it is very unwise for any person, who is not inured to the conditions, to make a visit to the hills. The extreme unhealthiness of the foothills is probably due to the dense nature of the jungle growth.

In the broad rice plains, malaria is not nearly as common as might be expected. Although mosquitoes are abundant, particularly during the rains, the anopheles is only infrequently met with; but the poison received by the bites of other mosquitoes has a deleterious effect on the system, and prepares the way for the attack of other diseases. Dengue, which was introduced into Burma from Northern India in 1872, and other similar fevers are very common.

The only steps which have so far been taken by Government for the prevention of malaria have been the recommendation and sale of quinine. The sale of quinine by Government was first begun in 1894. Pamphlets in several vernaculars setting forth the virtues of quinine and the method of using the drug were distributed to every village headman throughout the Province. Stocks of quinine, made up into suitable doses, were kept at every Government treasury, and quinine for sale at a very low rate was carried by every village postman. In 1898 district vaccinators were also made agents for the sale of the drug. In 1909 the old powders were replaced by tabloids and the price of the drug was lowered still further. Although the use of quinine has gradually increased, the new tabloids

being far more popular than the old powders, the popularity of the drug is still quite incommensurate with the benefits which would be derived by its general use.

Cholera. Cholera is a recurring epidemic in the towns and along the banks of the rivers. It appears occasionally in the interior of the district also, but epidemics are not an annual occurrence. The district is peculiarly susceptible to cholera owing to the lack and impossibility of obtaining a good water-supply. A large proportion of the inhabitants of the towns and riverine villages drink river water, unfiltered and unboiled. The interior of the district is dependent on well water and the water-supply provided in the municipalities is from wells. Owing to the nature of the district, all these wells are situated in porous loam soil, nearly all of them are dry in the hot weather, and in the rains the water from them is polluted by drainage from houses and rice fields, which percolates freely into the wells without becoming cleansed or filtered in its passage. In the municipalities such action as is possible is taken to improve the well water, by cleaning out all refuse from the wells every hot weather, and by disinfecting the water in them with potassium permanganate. The provision of a pure water supply for Henzada appears to be a problem incapable of solution. The worst epidemics of cholera in this district occurred in 1884—86, 1905 and 1907.

Small-pox. Small-pox used to be a dreaded scourge of the district, but with the spread of knowledge and the increasing popularity of vaccination it has become of secondary importance. The last epidemic of small-pox occurred in 1892, but before this date a bad epidemic in some part of the district or other was an almost yearly occurrence.

To prevent small-pox, vaccination was instituted in the towns of Myanaung and Henzada in 1863. Vaccination all over the district was begun in 1869, when the district was divided up into vaccination circles, over each of which was placed a paid vaccinator. The number of successful vaccinations performed in the district steadily increased until 1902, from which time there has been a great set-back, said to be due to the fact that the people now understand that the inoculation which they prefer is not illegal. Karens prefer English vaccination, and nearly all Karens, both children and adults, get themselves vaccinated regularly. Burmans still prefer inoculation, as practised by their own doctors, on the grounds that if successful it gives entire and lifelong immunity, whereas vaccination at its best only gives an immunity, which is not entire, for a

period. They forget, or rather do not trouble to consider the facts, that a large proportion of persons who are inoculated die of small-pox contracted through the inoculation, that epidemics are frequently begun by persons recovering from inoculation, and that inoculation introduces other diseases into the system. Vaccination is not the success it ought to be, considering the pains that Government has taken to encourage it, the principal reasons being—

(1) the natural disinclination of Burmans to provide for the future ;

(2) the opposition of Burmese practitioners, who make a large portion of their income out of inoculation ;

(3) the incompetence and lack of character of Government vaccinators.

The Vaccination Act has been extended to the three principal towns of Henzada, Myanaung and Kyangin ; these towns employ a paid vaccination staff and within their municipal limits vaccination is compulsory. Vaccination was also compulsory at Zalun until that town ceased to be a municipality at the end of 1913. Statistics of vaccination will be found in Table XXIII, Volume B.

Plague.

The first indigenous case of plague did not occur in Burma until 1905, and during that year the disease appeared in Henzada town. Since then the towns of the district have been the scenes of regularly recurring epidemics of varying severity. The disease has never obtained any hold in the interior of the district. To combat plague, at first the operations of surveillance, evacuation, rat-killing, disinfection, and inoculation were all carried out, but ratting operation on a large scale caused such a serious disturbance of business that in 1911 they were given up. The measures taken now are evacuation, disinfection and inoculation. Unfortunately inoculation is extremely unpopular and is only resorted to as a last hope, the temporary inconvenience caused thereby being quite sufficient to condemn it in the eyes of the Burmans. The general expert opinion is that the best means of preventing the spread of plague lies in permanent sanitary improvements to houses, bazaars and granaries, and in their construction so as to afford the minimum amount of habourage for rats.

Infantile mortality.

In common with the rest of the Province, the infantile mortality of the district is very large ; in fact of the total deaths recorded within the decade 1902—12, 44 per cent. were children under five years of age. The reasons for this extremely high mortality amongst the children are the employment of ignorant midwives, improper feeding, and the insani-

tary conditions in which the children are born and reared. Burmese mothers must rank amongst the worst mothers in the world. A society for the Prevention of Infantile Mortality in Burma was constituted in 1905, but its activities are small.

ital atistics.

The registration of vital statistics was commenced in the towns of Henzada and Myanaung in 1864, the vaccinators of these two towns being responsible for the records. Registration was extended to Zalun and Kyangin in 1870. The records obtained were very inaccurate, and were quite useless. In 1872 general registration by headmen all over the district was commenced. Owing to the ignorance of the headmen, the records obtained were hopelessly bad. In 1880 registration of vital statistics was made a duty of the rural police under the Rural Police Act; and the duty was transferred to the village headmen by the Village Act of 1891. Registration improved under the "Village Headmen" system, and in 1894 district vaccinators were made responsible for the supervision of the registration records of village headmen. In 1905 the supervision of registration was transferred from Deputy Commissioners to Civil Surgeons. With the increase of knowledge and the recruitment of a better class of headman, the quality of the statistical records obtained has steadily improved until nowadays, except in the remotest part of the district, the records can be described as fairly accurate as far as the total number of births and deaths is concerned, though the lack of medical knowledge of the registering agents renders the statistics almost valueless in so far as they deal with the "cause of death." All Burmans are ignorant of diagnosis, and most doubtful cases are described as "fever," and hence fever figures far too largely as a "cause of death."

In the municipal towns, the registration of vital statistics is now performed according to rules made under the Municipal Act of 1888. The agents of registration are the ward headmen, and in consequence of the supervision exercised by the Municipal Health Officers the statistics are good.

The following table shows the recorded birth and death rates for the district for every tenth year since 1882:—

Year.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of total population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of total population.
1882	27·19	18·94
1892	30·97	22·65
1902	37·96	21·96
1912	39·95	31·55

The earlier figures were very inaccurate, and in all probability the gradual increase of both the birth and death rates is the result of greater accuracy in registration, and not of an increasing number of actual births and deaths. Epidemics have never been so severe as to have any very apparent effect on the birth and death rates, and it is probable that the rates are in reality approximately constant, the birth-rate being about 40, and the death-rate about 32 per 1,000 of the population.

Sanitation. A Sanitary Commissioner for the Province was first appointed in 1868. His activities are almost entirely confined to advising Hospital and Town Committees on sanitary matters, such as drainage and water-supply, and little has been or can be done in the villages to promote generally the health of the people except the encouragement of cleanliness, the draining and clearing of village sites, and the digging of wells. Such money as can be spared from the District Cess Fund is devoted to these objects, but their advancement is dependent on almost wholly non-existent private enterprise. In 1878 rules for village sanitation were drawn up, translated into Burmese, and distributed amongst headmen, but they are unworkable in the present condition of the people, and are practically a dead letter. For two and a half months of almost every year the greater portion of the populated area of this district is below the level of the Irrawaddy and Ngawun rivers, and much of the country is a swamp. The village sites have no drainage and are a series of stagnant puddles for half the year. Of latrine accommodation there is none. These evils are however to some extent counteracted by the fact that Burmese houses are always raised above the ground, are open along their whole front, while the walls and floors are usually made of pervious materials, such as bamboo matting and split bamboos, so that the ventilation is good. A plot of jungle separated from village, is used as the village latrine, and the people are fairly cleanly so far as their bodies are concerned.

Moreover Burmans dislike living in crowded villages, and if sites are available their houses are always surrounded by gardens. Unfortunately in this district the pressure of population is so great that the old village sites have become quite inadequate, and the houses of the poorer classes in all villages are now huddled together in a most insanitary manner. Commodious village sites are essential to the health of the people, and it is an economically sound policy

to supply them. The question of largely extending village sites throughout this district at the expense of cattle grazing grounds, some of which can be easily dispensed with, is one which requires serious and immediate attention. All villages are well provided with brick wells, richer villagers appearing to be willing to expend their money in acquiring merit by their construction, but the quality of the water contained in them is open to grave suspicion. The impossibility of obtaining a good supply of water anywhere in the Henzada District has already been commented on. Every headman is responsible for the cleanliness of his own village, and in those places which have been notified as towns for the purpose of the Towns Act the District Cess Fund keeps a small establishment of coolies and sweepers who do the conservancy work.

The Municipal Committees give considerable attention to sanitary matters. The Henzada Municipality employs a special Health Officer, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeons at Myanaung and Kyangin are Health Officers of the Municipal Committees. Conservancy is well performed by gangs of coolies and sweepers, and public latrines are provided in the most populous quarters. Kyangin and Myanaung both have a drainage system of unbricked roadside drains which in each case works satisfactorily. These two towns are situated well above the Irrawaddy and there is fair natural drainage. Henzada town is provided with a good system of masonry drains, but unfortunately at the height of rains, when drainage is most needed, the town is below the level of the Irrawaddy and there is no drainage whatever, the whole town becoming a swamp above which appear only the raised roads and building sites.

[H]ospi-[ta]ls.

Dispensaries were opened at Henzada and Myanaung in 1864. In 1876 a lock hospital was opened at Henzada for the benefit of the small detachment of native troops which was then stationed at Henzada. The lock hospital was closed in 1879 when the troops were removed.

At first the dispensaries were financed from the "Dispensary Fund" which consisted of fees from patients, voluntary contributions and contributions from municipal and town funds. The expense of medical salaries, European medicines, and surgical instruments and appliances was met by Government. In 1879 the management of the dispensary at Henzada, in common with that of all dispensaries in municipal towns, was handed over to the Municipal Committee, and the dispensary became the Municipal Hospital.

The dispensary at Myanaung was handed over to the Town Committee when the latter was formed in 1882, and became the Myanaung Municipal Hospital when the town was raised to the status of a Municipality in 1886. In 1892 the grants from Provincial Funds to Municipalities were withdrawn, and from this time forward the Municipalities have had to bear the whole cost of upkeep of their hospitals, except the salaries of the Government medical officers, of which latter they pay a fixed proportion. At the same time, in 1892, the District Cess Fund began to make contributions to the municipalities towards the cost of patients from the district treated in Municipal hospitals. A new hospital was built at Henzada in 1898 and a fine wing was added to it in 1912 to commemorate the reign of King Edward VII. The hospital has now accommodation for 32 in-patients. It is in the charge of the Civil Surgeon of the district, and there are also two Sub-Assistant Surgeons attached to it.

The building now occupied by the hospital at Myanaung was originally an inspection bungalow at Kyangin. This building was removed from Kyangin to Myanaung and the old dispensary was demolished about 20 years ago. It is kept in good repair, and suffices for the needs of the town There is accommodation for 21 in-patients. The hospital. is in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

In 1901 the Kyangin Municipal Committee opened a dispensary with accommodation for 10 in-patients. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon is in charge. It is proposed to build a new hospital at Kyangin as soon as funds are available.

A small in-patient dispensary was opened by the Zalun Municipality in 1901 and this was removed to a new temporary building inside the bund in 1911. There is accommodation for two in-patients, and the dispensary is in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The dispensary was handed over to the District Cess Fund when the municipality was abolished in 1913.

An indoor dispensary was also opened by the Lemyethna Town Committee in 1899. The dispensary was handed over to the District Cess Fund when the Town Committee was abolished in 1908. There is accommodation for 10 in-patients, and a Sub-Assistant Surgeon is in charge.

The District Cess Fund has also opened an indoor dispensary at Ingabu (in 1900) and an outdoor dispensary at Kanaung (in 1912).

The following table gives general information about the facilities for medical relief within the district :—

Situation of Hospital or Dispensary.	Date of institution.	Medical Staff.	Accommodation for in-patients.
Henzada ...	1864	Civil Surgeon, 2 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 2 compounders, 1 nurse, 2 midwives.	32
Myanaung ...	1864	One Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1 compounder, 1 nurse, 1 midwife	21
Kyangin ...	1901	One Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1 compounder, 1 midwife.	10
Ingabu ...	1900	One Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1 compounder, 1 nurse.	8
Lemyethna ...	1899	One Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1 compounder, 1 midwife.	10
Zalun ...	1901	One Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1 compounder.	2
Kanaung ...	1912	One Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1 compounder.	*Nil.*

At first the hospitals were unpopular and were very little used by Burmans, chiefly, it is said, because the medical officers could not speak Burmese, and the subordinate medical officers were all Indians. But this prejudice to hospitals has largely disappeared, and they are now freely used in surgical cases, although the Burman still prefers to use Burmese physic.

CHAPTER XIV.

Minor Articles.

Henzada Subdivision.

The Henzada subdivision is the southern of the two subdivisions of the Henzada District. The boundary between it and the Myanaung subdivision follows the course of the Thanbyadaing creek and the Ngawun river westwards from the Irrawaddy as far as Kywethaung village, about ten miles below Myogwin, where the railway crosses the Ngawun river. The boundary then leaves the northern bank of the river and proceeds in a north-westerly direction until it meets the district boundary at the summit of the Arakan range. Its eastern, western and southern boundaries coincide with the district boundary.

The subdivision includes the townships of Henzada, Zalun and Lemyethna. The Lemyethna Township was transferred from the Bassein District in 1890. The Okpo (Ingabu) Township, which is now part of the Myanaung subdivision, was included in the Henzada subdivision until 1907.

Henzada Township.

The Henzada Township occupies the north-eastern part of the Henzada subdivision. Its eastern boundary is the Irrawaddy river, and coincides with the boundary of the district; the Thanbyadaing creek and the Ngawun river form its northern boundary; the western boundary leaves the Ngawun river on its left bank at the mouth of the Mayin stream, about ten miles below Myogwin, and follows the course of the Mayin stream and the Kyat stream to the district boundary; the southern boundary follows the district boundary as far as a point about half-way between the points where the Henzada-Ngathainggyaung road and the Pannya stream respectively cross the district boundary. It then follows an irregular line running in a northerly direction until the Pannya stream is reached; it then turns east for about five or six miles, and then again north and north-east until the Irrawaddy river is reached.

The township is a large alluvial plain, 370 square miles in area, protected from inundation by the Ngawun and Irrawaddy embankments. There is a series of lagoons and channels, relics of former inundations, parallel to the Irrawaddy and about 7 miles inland. The plain is drained by the Daga river and the Pannya stream. Almost the whole area is given over to the cultivation of rice, and the land is fertile, but is now beginning to feel the effects of continuous cropping. Miscellaneous crops are grown on the islands in the Irrawaddy and on the flooded lands outside the embankments. Holdings are large, and the people are on the whole prosperous. The whole township is densely populated. The majority of the inhabitants are Burmans, but Karens are found scattered throughout the western part of the township. Its population* at the last two censuses was—

1901	131,698
1911	140,205

At earlier censuses the township contained a smaller area than it does now, the area of the township having been

* Unless otherwise stated, populations given in this chapter are those found at the census of 1911.

increased at the expense of the Lemyethna and Zalun Townships. An account of the principal towns and villages of the township is to be found in the succeeding articles.

Henzada. Henzada is a town on the right bank of the Irrawaddy river, in latitude 17° 39′ North and longitude 95° 30′ East. It is the headquarters of the Henzada District, and is also the headquarters of a subdivision and of a township of the district. Its situation as its name—"haunt of brahminy geese"—implies, is lowlying and swampy. Although a great deal has been done to reclaim and improve the town since the British occupation, it still resembles a swamp during the rains.

Legends variously attribute the founding of the town to the middle of the 13th century and the earlier part of the 16th century. There are no historical records, and the latter date is more probably correct. Colonel Symes visited Henzada when on his mission to Ava at the end of the 18th century; he saw evident signs of wealth, but no cultivation. The town was prosperous in Burmese times, and was the headquarters of a *myowun* (governor); it depended for its prosperity on its trade in timber, extracted from the Arakan Hills. Although under British rule the town has lost its timber trade : this has been more than compensated by the enormous increase of cultivation since the construction of the Irrawaddy embankments. The fine houses and shops, and the sleek and well-dressed appearance of the inhabitants is sufficient indication of the prosperity of the town. It is a large centre of the rice trade of the district, and an important river port. There are several local services of steamers, and the Mandalay steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company call at Henzada. It has also railway connection with Rangoon, and is the terminus of the branch railway to Bassein and Kyangin. The town is well laid out, and possesses good roads and buildings, but, owing to its situation below the flood level of the Irrawaddy, drainage is poor, and it is not so healthy as it should be. It contains a block of court-houses, an excellent municipal office, a fine forest office, a treasury, a police-station and a police training depôt, a Public Works Department inspection bungalow, a large rest-house, a circuit-house, a telegraph office, a post office, a district jail, a good hospital, a fine bazaar and a railway station. There is no civil station, the houses of the Europeans being scattered over the town. There is also a Government high school, and many excellent indigenous schools. The American Baptist Mission maintains two Anglo-Vernacular schools, one for

Karens and one for Burmans. A feature of the town is the excellent recreation ground which has been transformed within the last two years chiefly by the efforts of Captain Beadon, I.A., once Subdivisional Officer, from a useless swamp into a fine stretch of turf. Of late years the town has suffered very seriously from erosion by the river Irrawaddy. A large portion of the town has already fallen into the river, and it is feared that the bazaar will soon follow. Several buildings and shrines have been removed to new sites on this account.

The town has figured very little in history, and possesses few buildings of any archæological importance; such as there are have been mentioned in Chapter II. There are numerous fine pagodas, monasteries, images and shrines of modern construction. The most important monastery is the Ledisayadaw, a fine collection of brick and wooden buildings and shrines on the west of the town inside the main bund.

There is a small bund close to the riverbank to protect the town from flooding, and the greater part of the town is situated between this and the main bund, which is about 5 or 6 furlongs further inland. The town is now growing rapidly on the inside of the main bund around the railway station and rest-house, and, if the erosion of the Irrawaddy continues at its present rapid rate, the whole town will soon have to be moved inside the main bund.

The inhabitants are nearly all paddy traders and shop-keepers, the latter of course being indirectly connected with the paddy trade. The trade in the products of the river islands, such as tobacco, peas, etc., is insignificant in comparison. Factory industries are in their infancy; there are two small rice mills, one oil mill and one ice factory. As far as handicrafts are concerned the town has some reputation for wood carving and drum making. The old industry of weaving has practically died out. The town is one of the oldest municipalities in Burma, the municipality having been founded in 1874. An account of Municipal Administration will be found in Chapter XI.

More than two-thirds of the inhabitants are Burmans. Many Christian Karens have been attracted to the town, as it is an important headquarters of the American Baptist Mission. Scarcely one of the Talaings, who were the original inhabitants of the town, can now be found in it. There are numerous Hindus, who are coolies, domestic servants, and money-lenders, and Mahomedans, who are shop-keepers and policemen. Much of the trade of the town is in the

hands of Chinamen. Shans, Anglo-Indians and Europeans are also represented.

The population of the town at different periods is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Population.
1863	9,177
1871	15,307
1881	16,724
1891	19,762
1901	24,756
1911	25,052

The population of the town by sex and religion at the census of 1911 is given on page 35 of Volume B.

The local legend of the founding of Henzada is that when King Namani Seithu was floating down the Irrawaddy on the raft, he came upon a shoal in the river, and pitched his camp opposite the shoal. A pair of geese had their home on the shoal, and during the time the king halted the gander died. The female goose "mourned for" ("ta") her husband, and so the king called the place "Hintha-da."

Danbi. Danbi is a village on the railway to Kyangin 14 miles from Henzada, and is a centre of the paddy trade of the surrounding district. It lies between the railway and the Ngawun embankment. The village contains a small rice mill and a railway station. The population of 2,572 consists mainly of Burmans with a small sprinkling of Chinamen and Indian traders and coolies. There is a District Cess Fund bazaar and a post office in the village. According to legend the village was founded by the princess Ummadandi who rested there during her flight from king Dwe Yazadarit at the end of the 10th century A.D. and built a pagoda, now known as the Shweyaungbya pagoda (*see* Chapter II). The inhabitants are traders and cultivators. The village lies on the main road from Henzada to Myanaung.

Ingabo. Ingabo is a village about nine miles distant in a direct westerly direction from Henzada. A District Cess Fund road connects it with the town of Neikban, which is on the

Public Works Department road from Henzada to Ngathainggyaung. The population is 1,822 persons, who are all Burmans. The village is famous for the cultivation of betel, which is watered from the *In* (lake) close to the village. There is a small pagoda in the village.

Letpanhla is a village situated on an island in the Irrawaddy river. Its population is 1,590, and the inhabitants are cultivators of miscellaneous crops. **Letpanhla.**

Myogwin is a village situated on the southern bank of the Ngawun. At this point the railway crosses the river by a fine bridge, whose centre span opens to admit the passage of launches and large boats. The village contains a Public Works Department inspection bungalow and a railway station. The population of the village is 450, made up as follows:—Burmans 300, Karens 94, Indians 50, Chinamen 6. The village is said to have been founded by princess Ummadandi. The inhabitants are cultivators. **Myogwin.**

Natmaw is a village on the railway from Henzada to Bassein. It is the first station on the railway from Henzada and is six miles distant from Henzada in a direction slightly south of west. It is also on the Public Works Department road from Henzada to Ngathainggyaung. There is a small rice mill in the village. The inhabitants number 822 and are nearly all Burmans. Their principal occupations are paddy cultivation and fishing. In 1877 the population was 2,386, but has steadily decreased as the neighbouring town of Neikban has increased in importance, and new villages have been established in the surrounding country. **Natmaw.**

Neikban is a town* situated on the railway from Henzada to Bassein, and also on the Public Works Department road from Henzada to Ngathainggyaung. It is slightly south of west of and 11 miles distant from Henzada. It is the second station on the railway. The population is 2,733. The inhabitants are principally Burman cultivators, with a sprinkling of Mahomedan traders and Hindu coolies. There are a small gilded pagoda and several fine monasteries. The town contains a police-station, a District Cess Fund bazaar, and a Public Works Department inspection bungalow. Day conservancy in the town is carried out by a gang of coolies, employed by the District Cess Fund. **Neikban.**

Payagon is a village north-west of and 7 miles distant from Henzada. It is on the Public Works Department **Payagon.**

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* Revenue Department Notification No. 100, dated 29th December 1908.

main road from Henzada to Myanaung and is on the railway from Henzada to Kyangin. It is connected with Taloktaw by a District Cess Fund road. There is a Public Works Department inspection bungalow and a railway station. It is a centre of the paddy trade of the surrounding country. The inhabitants number 1,393, of whom about one-sixth are Karens, and almost the whole of the remainder Burmans. There is a pagoda on a hillock near the village, whence its name.

ngôn. Ôngôn is a village situated 3 miles south-west from Henzada on the road to Neikban. The inhabitants, numbering 1,503, are Burmese cultivators.

age. Shage is a village situated south-west of Henzada and 20 miles from it. It is at the point where the road from Henzada to Ngathainggyaung crosses the boundary between the Henzada and Bassein Districts. Its population is 1,038, chiefly Burmans, but including Indians and Chinamen. The inhabitants are cultivators and petty traders. There is a district bungalow in the village.

iktha. Seiktha is a village situated on the southern bank of the old channel of the Ngawun river, almost at the point where it joins the Irrawaddy. The inhabitants, who number 1,592, are cultivators of rice and miscellaneous crops. There is a Public Works Department inspection bungalow on the main bund, not far from the village.

antabin. Tantabin is a village situated 7 miles south of Henzada on the bank of the Duya lake. The inhabitants, numbering 1,367, are Burman cultivators with about 120 Indian shopkeepers and coolies. There is a brick monastery and a small Mahomedan mosque.

alok-w. Taloktaw is an important village almost due west of Henzada, and 10 miles distant from it. It is connected with Neikban by a District Cess Fund road, and also by Public Works Department road to Henzada. There is also a District Cess Fund road to Payagôn railway station, and a bridle road westwards to Myenu opposite Lemyethna. The inhabitants number 2,604, of whom the large majority are Burmans, with a few Chinese and Mahomedan traders. There are a few Hindu coolies. The Burmans are cultivators, and the Chinese and Mahomedans are traders. The village contains a police-station, a Public Works Department inspection bungalow, and a small District Cess Fund bazaar.

hingan-aw. Thingandaw is a village situated 9 miles north of Henzada. The inhabitants number 1,673, and are nearly all Burmans. They are cultivators and gardeners.

Yegwin is a village situated on the Daga river 7 miles west of Henzada. The inhabitants, numbering 1,986, are Burmans, with a few Karens. They are cultivators and gardeners. Yegwin.

Yônthalin is a village 15 miles distant from Henzada in a direction slightly south of west. It is on the Henzada-Bassein railway, and also on the Public Works Department road from Neikban to Aingthabyu. It is situated on both banks of the Daga river. The inhabitants number 1,372, of whom about half are Burmans and half Karens. The inhabitants are principally cultivators, and it is the centre of a plantain-growing area. There is a railway station whence much fruit chiefly plantains, is despatched to Rangoon, and a growing railway town. The village contains a pagoda and a good monastery and rest-houses. Yônthalin.

Zalun Township is the southernmost township of the Henzada District. On the south and east its boundaries coincide with the district boundary. On the west and north it is contiguous to the Henzada Township. It comprises all that part of the Henzada District which is on the east bank of the Irrawaddy, but by far the larger portion of the township lies on the western side of the river. That part of the Zalun Township which is on the west of the Irrawaddy river is a continuation of the Henzada plain, and is protected by the Irrawaddy embankment. The whole area is given over to rice cultivation. The land, as one proceeds further south, is on the whole not so fertile as the land in the Henzada Township. Zalun Township.

That part of the township on the east of the Irrawaddy is, in spite of village embankments, subject to severe inundations, and the crops are dependent on the severity of the floods, and are consequently uncertain. The people in this part of the district are poor. Badly inundated lands and the islands in the Irrawaddy river are cultivated with miscellaneous crops.

The area of the township is 288 square miles, and its population at the last two censuses was—

1901	... 69,502
1911	... 77,378

The large majority of the inhabitants are Burmans, but Karens are to be found scattered all over the township, particularly in the southern part. An account of the principal towns and villages in the township follows.

14

Zalun.

Zalun is the headquarters of the Zalun Township. It is a town* lying on the west bank of the Irrawaddy river in latitude 17° 29′ North and longitude 95° 35½′ East. According to legend, the town was originally a Talaing town called Tetkyat. The princess Ummadandi sent one of her officers, named Byanyakranawta, on an expedition through the south of the Henzada District, and he reached Tetkyat and there established his seat of government. After ruling (*San*) for some years he died (*lun*) there, and hence the town came to be called Sanlun and finally Zalun.

During the last fifty years the old town has suffered greatly from constant erosion by the river Irrawaddy, and more than half of it has fallen into the river. The bazaar had to be removed to a new site as early as the year 1879. The old town is yearly flooded by the river, and consequently contains no good buildings or roads, and is generally in a bad sanitary condition. The Government offices were removed to a new site inside the main bund and a new town was laid out in 1912. The old town is rapidly being deserted in favour of the new site.

The new town contains Myook's and Magistrate's court-houses, a police-station, a rest-house, a post and telegraph office, a bazaar, a small hospital, an American Baptist Mission Anglo-Vernacular school and several good vernacular schools. There is also a Public Works Department inspection bungalow at Lamaing on the river two miles south of Zalun. There are four fine monasteries of modern construction, and the famous Pyedawbyan image (*see* Chapter II) is housed at Zalun.

The town was made a notified area in 1882, and was a municipality from 1885 to 1913, when the municipality was abolished. There is now no form of self-government, but the District Cess Fund employs both a day and a night conservancy staff for the town. An account of the old Municipal administration will be found in Chapter XI.

The town is connected with Henzada, from which it is 18 miles distant, by the main Irrawaddy embankment and it is a place of call for the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's local and cargo steamers. It is connected by a bridle-path with the village of Hnegyo, on the border of the Ma-ubin District, and it is also proposed to construct a cart road connecting Zalun with the large village of Pyinmagon, which is about 8 miles due west of it.

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* Revenue Department Notification No. 83, dated 6th June 1913.

The population of the town at different censuses is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Population.
1871	5,105
1881	5,120
1891	6,006
1901	6,642
1911	6,155

It is a small agricultural town, and is not very prosperous. Of this population about 150 are Karens, 100 Hindus, 200 Mahomedans and 150 Chinese. The remainder are Burmese. The Chinese and Mahomedans are petty traders. The Hindus are money-lenders and coolies, and the Burmans and Karens are cultivators.

Apyauk. Apyauk is a large village on the east bank of the Irrawaddy, about 16 miles south of Zalun. Its population is 2,630, amongst whom are a few Hindus, Mahomedans and Chinamen, who are petty traders and coolies. The large majority of the inhabitants are Burmans who are cultivators and fishermen. The village is the centre of the paddy trade for the part of the Henzada District which is on the east of the Irrawaddy. There are a small pagoda and five brick monasteries. The village contains a district bungalow. The village is an old Talaing village which was famous for ***ngapi*** (fish-paste) and its name is a corruption of the Talaing ***Aparauk*** which means "***ngapi-port***." There is a daily service of launches of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company between Henzada and Apyauk.

Daunggyi. Daunggyi is a town* situated on the west bank of the Irrawaddy, 13 miles south of Henzada. Its population is 2,917, of whom 2,680 are Burmans. The remainder comprise Karens, Shans, one Chin, Hindus and Mahomedans, and Chinese. The foreigners are petty traders and coolies. The large majority of the indigenous inhabitants are cultivators. A small minority of the inhabitants are also sawyers and potters.

* Revenue Department Notification No. 100, dated 29th December 1908.

The town contains a pagoda which is said to have been built by Thanbula, daughter of the Talaing king of Tanyin. There is a Public Works Department inspection bungalow at Daunggyi, and a District Cess Fund bazaar, and a post office. A small staff of coolies is maintained by the District Cess Fund for day conservancy. It is a place of call for the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's local launches.

Obo. Obo is a village of 617 inhabitants contiguous to Daunggyi on the south side of it. The inhabitants are all Burmans, and, as the name of the place implies, are potters by trade.

Mayoka. Mayoka is a small village of about 200 inhabitants on the west bank of the Irrawaddy, 3 miles south of Zalun. It is notorious as the centre of the abortive rising of 1912 (*see* page 25).

Pyinmagôn. Pyinmagôn is a village situated on both banks of the Pannya stream, 8 miles almost due west of Zalun. The Pannya stream joins the Irrawaddy at Pantanaw, and during the rains cargo boats and tugs can ascend the stream to Pyinmagôn, and the village is the centre of a considerable paddy trade. There is a district bungalow at Pyinmagôn, and a concrete and iron bridge is in course of construction over the stream. The village is connected by road with Henzada, and it is proposed to construct a road between Zalun and Pyinmagôn, and ultimately to extend this road to meet the Henzada-Ngathainggyaung road. The inhabitants, numbering 1,070, of whom one-sixth are Karens and the remainder Burmans, are all cultivators. A little rough pottery is also made.

Zinyawkyun. Zinyawkyun is a village situated on the east bank of the Irrawaddy opposite Daunggyi. The inhabitants are almost all Burmans and number 893. They are cultivators of miscellaneous crops and fishermen.

Tonbutkyun. Tonbutkyun is a Karen village contiguous to Zinyawkyun.

Lemyethna Township. Lemyethna Township is the north-western township of the Henzada subdivision. Its northern boundary coincides with the boundary between the Henzada and Myanaung subdivisions, its western and southern boundaries with the district boundary, and on the east it is contiguous to the Henzada Township. Until 1890 it formed part of the Bassein District.

The township is divided by the Ngawun river. That part of the township which is to the south of the Ngawun is protected by the main embankment, and is part of the Henzada plain. The land is all given over to rice cultiva-

tion, and is fertile, but is gradually deteriorating through continuous cropping. Holdings are large, and the people in this part of the township are prosperous. Nearly all the inhabitants are Burmans, but Karens are fairly numerous.

The part of the township north of the Ngawun is unprotected and consequently is annually inundated. Moreover spurs of the Arakan hills reach down almost to the Ngawun river. Owing to the floods, cultivation of the land near the river is precarious, and the land is poor. There are a few fertile valleys situated amongst the foothills. The foothills and the main range are covered with dense forest growth and constitute the Lemyethna Forest Reserve. Most of the land outside the reserves is cultivated with rice, but heavily flooded lands along the river are cultivated with miscellaneous crops, and among the foothills there are numerous hill clearings. The majority of the inhabitants are Burmans. Talaings are still to be found along the north bank of the Ngawun and numerous Chins dwell amongst the foothills. No Karens are to be found north of the Ngawun. The inhabitants north of the Ngawun are extremely poor.

The total area of the township is 226 square miles and its population at the last two censuses was—

1901	60,314
1911	64,242

Lemyethna is the headquarters of the Lemyethna Township. It is a town* situated on the west bank of the Ngawun river in latitude 17° 35′ North and longitude 95° 11′ East. It contains Myook's and Magistrate's court-houses, a police-station, a post and telegraph office, a bazaar, a hospital and a rest-house. The town is very badly laid out, the streets not being wide enough to admit of cart traffic. In spite of a marginal embankment, the town is flooded almost every year from the Ngawun river, and in consequence of its situation, surrounded by marshy ground, it is unhealthy. There was a Town Committee at Lemyethna from 1882 to 1908. The Committee was never a success and took little interest in its duties and it was abolished in the latter year after a disastrous flood. Lemyethna was visited by a severe epidemic of plague in 1907, and the whole town had to be evacuated. Conservancy is now carried out by a staff of coolies belonging to

Lemyethna.

* Revenue Department Notification No. 100, dated 29th December 1890.

the District Cess Fund. Steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company ply on the Ngawun during the rains, but cannot reach Lemyethna during the dry weather. It is connected with Taloktaw by a ferry and a bridle-path, and thence with Payagôn railway station, the total distance being about 14 miles.

It was the refuge of the Governor of Bassein when he fled from the British in the first Burmese war of 1826. It was then a larger and more prosperous town than it is now. The population at the different censuses is given in the following table:—

Year.	Population.
1871	5,331
1881	5,355
1891	5,614
1901	5,813
1911	5,372

These figures show that the condition of the town is one of stagnation. The large majority of the population are Burmans with the usual sprinkling of Mahomedans, Hindus and Chinese. The inhabitants are cultivators and petty traders.

Lemyethna was originally a Talaing town, and one of the last Talaing Governors, by name Banyadala, built a pagoda and surrounded the town with a square moat. After the destruction of the Talaing kingdom by Alaungpaya the town reverted to jungle. About fifty years later the Burmese *pehnin* of Paing-usun resolved to move his headquarters and chose the side of Lemyethna. When the site was cleared, Banyadala's pagoda and moat were found. Hence the new town obtained its name ("four-faced"). This founding of the town occurred in B.E. 1127, or 150 years ago. Banyadala's pagoda was restored by the *pehnin* Thamanda, and is still in existence.

Aingthabyu. Aingthabyu is a town* situated on the east bank of the Ngawun, about 7 miles below Lemyethna. It is connected by a Public Works Department road with Neikban and Henzada, and there is a District Cess Fund road from it to Yenauk on the Bassein border. Its population is 1,573, of

* Revenue Department Notification No. 100, dated 29th December 1908.

whom many are Shans. The inhabitants are cultivators and petty traders. There is a post office in the town.

Bokchaung is a village on the east bank of the Ngawun river. The boundary between the Henzada and Bassein Districts passes through the village. The population is about 1,400, of whom the majority are Burmans, but Shans and Talaings are also represented. Their occupations are agriculture and fishing. **Bok-chaung.**

Daunggyi is a village of about 500 inhabitants on the west bank of the Ngawun five miles below Lemyethna. The majority of the inhabitants are Talaings and are cultivators. **Daung-gyi.**

Kamauksu is a town* on the railway from Henzada to Bassein, 18 miles slightly south of west from Henzada. It is connected by a Public Works Department road with Neikban and Aingthabyu. There is a railway station and a pagoda of modern construction. The population is 1,514. The majority of the inhabitants are Karen cultivators, but the Chinese colony of petty traders is unusually large. **Ka-mauksu.**

Ketkugyi is a large village of 1,525 inhabitants amongst the Arakan foothills. The inhabitants are Burmans and Chins and are nearly all cultivators. **Ketku-gyi.**

Konbyin is a village on the Kyaukchaung river about seven miles from the Ngawun river. It is famous for the pagoda built there by princess Ummadandi. The inhabitants number 747 and are cultivators. The village contains a police-station and a district bungalow. **Konbyin.**

Kyaukchaung is a village situated on the west bank of the Ngawun at the mouth of the Kyaukchaung river. The inhabitants number about 1,300, and are nearly all Burmese cultivators. **Kyauk-chaung.**

Lahagyi is a village of about 1,100 inhabitants about 3 miles from the east bank of the Ngawun on the borders of Lahagyi lake. The inhabitants comprise Burmans, Talaings, and Karens, and are cultivators. **Lhagyi.**

Pandawgyi is a village of 1,200 inhabitants situated amongst the Arakan foothills. The inhabitants are principally Burmans, and their principal occupation is the cultivation of rice fields and temporary hill clearings. **Pandaw-gyi.**

It is a very old Talaing village, and is said to have been founded by princess Ummadandi. It contains two pagodas, the Pandawgyi and the Nandaw U. Local legend has it that the former was built by princess Ummadandi.

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* Revenue Department Notification No. 100, dated 29th December 1908.

[Sh]anywa. Shanywa is a village on the east bank of the Ngawun about a mile below Aingthabyu. The inhabitants, numbering about 1,100, are Shans and Talaings. They are all cultivators. As its name implies, the village was originally founded by Shans.

[T]hakutchaung. Thakutchaung is a large village of about 2,000 inhabitants on the east bank of the Irrawaddy opposite Lemyethna. The inhabitants are chiefly Burmans with some Talaings. They are all cultivators.

[T]heingon. Theingon is a flourshing village of 1,300 inhabitants on the east of the Ngawun, about three miles from the river. Its population is agricultural, and consists of Burmans and Talaings.

[Y]atha. Yatha is a village on the west bank of the Ngawun, about three miles above the Kyaukchaung river. The population is about 1,000 and consists of Burmans, Talaings and Karens. They are all cultivators.

[Y]wathitgyi. Ywathitgyi is a village of about 1,200 inhabitants on the Thida stream. The inhabitants are Burmans and Talaings and their occupation is agriculture.

[M]yanaung [S]ubdivision. The Myanaung subdivision is the northern of the two subdivisions of the Henzada District. On the south it is contiguous to the Henzada subdivision. Its other boundaries coincide with the district boundary. It comprises the three townships of Myanaung, Kyangin and Ingabu. The Ingabu Township was transferred from the Henzada subdivision in 1907.

[M]yanaung [T]ownship. Myanaung Township is the central of the three townships comprising the Myanaung Township. The eastern and western boundaries are formed by the Irrawaddy river and the Arakan mountains respectively, and coincide with the district boundary. On the north, the township boundary leaves the Irrawaddy at the mouth of the Patashin stream and follows the course of the latter westwards for about six miles. It then turns south for about six miles, and then again west, and so, by an irregular line in a westerly direction, until the ridge of the Arakan mountains is reached. On the south the boundary leaves the Irrawaddy river near Ogwe about two miles north of the extremity of the Irrawaddy embankment; it follows an irregular course, first west for about six miles, and then north about six miles, and then, turning west again, it crosses the Mamya stream twice, and continues in a westerly direction until it meets the Kanyin stream, about six miles west of the railway. It then follows the course of the Kanyin stream until the hills are reached, and thence continues in a

westerly direction, north of the *stream*, to the ridge of the Arakan hills. Originally it comprised two townships, the Myanaung and Kanaung Townships, formed to correspond to the old Burmese *myos*. The two townships were amalgamated to form one, the Kanaung Township, in 1894. In 1912 the headquarters of the township were moved from Kanaung to Myanaung and it was renamed the Myanaung Township.

The Myanaung Township consists of a broad plain extending from the Irrawaddy to the Arakan foothills. The Arakan range, from foothills to summit, is covered by a dense forest growth, and this area constitutes the Myinwadaung and South Myanaung Forest Reserves. The foothills are intersected by several fertile valleys. A low range of foothills, the Yenandaung hills, stretches for a short distance down the centre of the township, and these constitute a series of a small Forest Reserves, collectively called the Yenandaung Reserve. The greater part of the township is protected from inundation by the Myanaung embankment and the embankment along the southern bank of the Patashin stream but the Irrawaddy flood water gets round the end of the embankment and floods a considerable part of the south of the township. Further west the land near the base of the Yenandaung hills is flooded from the Mamya stream and numerous other small hill streams which have no outlet. Between this flooded land and the land flooded from the Irrawaddy is a narrow ridge of land, running north and south, which is principally inhabited by Karens. The remainder of the township is inhabited by Burmans, while near the foothills numerous Chins are found. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the cultivation of rice. Garden crops are grown in some areas, and the islands in the Irrawaddy are cultivated with miscellaneous crops principally tobacco and beans. The land in the eastern part of the township is old and is now gradually deteriorating. Owing to long occupation, holdings have become much subdivided, and the people are poor. In the western part of the township, the land is newer and more fertile and holdings are larger, but, owing to lack of a market near at hand, the people profit little thereby, and are also poor. The whole of the cultivated area of the township is densely populated.

The population of the township at the last two censuses was—

1901	92,365
1911	106,943

Alterations of area prevent any comparison with the population at previous censuses. The total area of the township is 871 square miles.

Myanaung Myanaung is a town situated on the west bank of the Irrawaddy in latitude 18° 17½′ North and longitude 95° 21½′ East. It is the headquarters of the Myanaung subdivision and of the Myanaung Township. It is an old Talaing town, the foundation of which is ascribed to the middle of the 13th century. Its Talaing name is said by Phayre to have been Lunse, while according to other authorities it was Kodut; these were probably the names of two distinct hamlets near the present site of Myanaung.

Lunse was first captured by Alaungpaya in 1752, but he was then recalled by the insurrection of the Talaings, which resulted in the temporary occupation of Ava by them. The rebellion at Lunse was easily suppressed and the town retaken in 1754, and to commemorate the event Alaungpaya renamed the town Myanaung ("speedy victory"). A temporary palace and a stockade were built, and the remains of the latter are still to be seen.

The town was very prosperous in Burmese times. It was visited by Colonel Symes when on his visit to Ava at the end of the eighteenth century. He describes the town as an exceedingly busy river port, and the centre of a large rice-growing area. He states that at Myanaung the king kept granaries, the grain stored in which was used to relieve famines which occurred in Upper Burma, and remarks upon its "air of venerable grandeur" with its stately trees, gilded pagodas and spacious monasteries. It was governed by a *myowun* who remitted a revenue of 20 viss of silver to the capital.

It was taken by the British in 1852 without resistance, and was made a part of the Tharrawaw District, an Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Myanaung subdivision residing at Myanaung. From 1861 to 1870 it was the headquarters of the Myanaung District. Since 1870 it has been a subdivisional headquarters. It was also the headquarters of the Myanaung Township until 1894, when the Myanaung Township was merged in the Kanaung Township. The Kanaung Township was renamed the Myanaung Township, and the township headquarters removed to Myanaung in 1912. It used to be the headquarters of the old Pegu Light Infantry (*see* Chapter IX).

The town was made a notified area in 1882, and has been a Municipality since 1886. An account of the Municipal administration will be found in Chapater XI. It

contains subdivisional, township and magisterial court-houses, a police office, a municipal office, a jail, a hospital, a police-station, a post and telegraph office, a circuit-house, a Public Works Department inspection bungalow, a forest office, an excellent bazaar, a Government Anglo-vernacular school, an American Baptist Mission Anglo-vernacular, and several indigenous schools, besides officers' quarters. There are numerous fine shops and other buildings in the town. There are two recreation grounds, one attached to the Government school, and one in the southern part of the town, which has been acquired but has not yet been laid out. The town is situated on a sandy rising ground well above the level of the Irrawaddy, and is fortunate in possessing fair natural drainage. The existing system of unbricked roadside drains is efficient all the year round. The conservancy staff of the Municipality is sufficient, and the sanitary needs of the town are well looked after.

The town has suffered greatly from erosion by the Irrawaddy river. Most of the old town, save in the south, has disappeared into the river; the Public Works Department bungalow had to be moved back about 100 yards about ten years ago, and is now once again very near the bank: the old Deputy Commissioner's court-house and the barracks of the Pegu Light Infantry have disappeared into the river. It is hoped that a sandbank which has formed in front of the town within the last few years will arrest the erosion. The circuit-house was formerly the building occupied by the original Government cess school. It had to be taken down to prevent its falling into the river, and the materials were afterwards used to construct the present circuit-house. The police office was originally the magazine of the Pegu Light Infantry, and the subdivisional officer's house is the old circuit-house.

There are few buildings of any archæological importance in Myanaung. The principal pagodas have been mentioned in Chapter II. Besides these there are numerous shrines, monasteries and convents, in most cases attached to the pagodas. The chief monk (*Sadawgyi*) of Myanaung is a very prominent Lower Burma ecclesiastic. The town contains also a Hindu temple and two Mahomedan mosques.

The town was of considerable importance in the early years of British rule, but suffered a relapse when the head-quarters of the district were removed to Henzada, as is shown by the fact that in 1863 the population was estimated at 7,129, while at the census of 1871 it was returned as

5,636. From the latter year the town was stagnant until about 1900, but has recovered its prosperity of recent years, and at the census of 1911 the population was returned as 8,331. During the last three or four years, several fine brick buildings have been erected, and the price of land in the centre of the town has doubled itself. It is a large centre of distribution for the interior, and owes its recent prosperity to the development of the Burman's desires for European products.

At the census of 1911 over 7,000 of the population were Burmans. The remainder, except for a very few Karens, Anglo-Indians and Europeans, were made up of 157 Chinese, 346 Hindus and 675 Mahomedans. The Chinese are nearly all traders, the Hindus are composed of policemen, coolies and money-lenders. Nearly all the Mahomedans are petty traders. The Burmans on the outskirts of the town are cultivators and boatmen. The town Burmans are principally concerned in the paddy trade. The industries of the town are of minor importance—there are one saw-mill and two small rice mills for local consumption, a drug factory and a small printing press.

The following table shows the population of the town at the successive censuses :—

Year	Population.
1871	5,636
1881	5,416
1891	5,489
1901	6,351
1911	8,331

Myanaung is the most important station on the branch railway from Henzada to Kyangin. All steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company call at Myanaung.

ezu. Alezu is a large fishing village, situated on the east bank of the Htu lake, about four miles from Inbin railway station. The population is made up as follows :—Burmans 2,218, Indians 10, Karens 21.

nbwe-n. Banbwegôn is a village situated on the Kanyin stream in the west of the township. The inhabitants, numbering about 1,020, are nearly all Burmans and are cultivators.

in. Inbin is a town * situated on the Henzada-Kyangin

* Revenue Department Notification No. 14, dated 14th February 1911.

railway, fifteen miles south-west of Myanaung. It is also on the main Public Works Department road from Henzada to Myanaung. The population is 2,465, of whom the majority are Burmans. There are about 120 Karens, 100 Indians, 50 Chinamen and one or two Chins. The inhabitants are cultivators, traders and coolies. Inbin is on the edge of the Yenandaung Forest Reserve, and is a centre of the local timber trade. The town contains a district bungalow, a saw-mill, and a railway station.

Kanaung is a town * situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy about six miles south of Myanaung. The town was founded by Alaungpaya in 1755, although its name is Talaing, meaning "Whirlpool." It was visited by Colonel Symes when on his visit to Ava, and he describes the surrounding country as thickly populated. In Burmese times it was one of four towns which were under a *myowun* who lived at Kyangin. It was the scene of a smart attack on a British squadron ascending the river in 1852, and the remains of the old Burmese fort are still to be seen. Kanaung.

Under the British it was the headquarters of a township until 1912. The town has always been overshadowed by Myanaung and has never progressed. In 1869 its population was estimated as 3,015, whereas at the census of 1911 it was given as 2,272. The inhabitants are Burmans, with a few Indians and Chinese. They are cultivators and petty traders.

The town contains a police-station, a bazaar, a Public Works Department inspection bungalow, a dispensary, and a post office. Kanaung is the centre of the paddy trade of the surrounding district. It is proposed to connect it by road with Inbin. It is a place of call of the local steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.

Kanyinngu is a town † of 1,663 inhabitants on the railway from Henzada to Kyangin, 19 miles south-west of Myanaung. It has increased enormously since the building of the railway. The inhabitants, who are nearly all Burmans, are cultivators and traders. It is a centre of distribution for the western part of the township. There is a police-station at Kanyinngu, and also a railway station. Kanyinngu.

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* Revenue Department Notification 100, dated 29th December 1908.

† Revenue Department Notification No. 7, dated 25th January 1911.

Kywedegôn. Kywedegôn is an agricultural village of 1,368 inhabitants situated about three miles from the west bank of the Irrawaddy and about four miles south of Kanaung.

Letpangwin. Letpangwin is an agricultural village on the Mamya stream. Its inhabitants, numbering about 1,100, are Burmans and Chins in the proportion of three to one.

Mezin. Mezin is an agricultural village on the Mamya stream, and on the road from Shwegyin to Htugyi, five miles from the west bank of the Irrawaddy. The inhabitants number 1,073 and are all Burmans.

Ngapiseik. Ngapiseik is an agricultural village on the west bank of the Irrawaddy six miles south of Kanaung. It is a centre of the *ngapi* (fish-paste) trade and a place of call for the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's local steamers. Its inhabitants number about 900. The village has decreased greatly in the last 50 years owing to the erosion of the Irrawaddy. In 1877 its population was given as 2,019.

Nyaungwungyi. Nyaungwungyi is a Burmese agricultural village on the Irrawaddy about a mile north of Ngapiseik.

Ngabatkya. Ngabatkya is an agricultural village on the Mamya stream near the Arakan foothills. There are about 1,500 inhabitants, of whom about 1,000 are Burmans and about 500 are Chins.

Payagôn. Payagôn is a large village on the east of the Henzada-Kyangin railway, about half a mile from Tegyigôn railway station. The north end of the village abuts on to the Henzada-Myanaung road. There are 2,500 inhabitants, of whom 200 are Karens and the remainder Burmans. Their occupation is agriculture.

Petakwè. Petakwè is a village situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, five miles below Shwegyin. Its inhabitants, numbering 1,132, are all Burmans, and are nearly all cultivators of miscellaneous crops.

Pyindaungdwin. Pyindaungdwin is a village situated on the western slopes of the rising ground on which Myanaung stands. The inhabitants, numbering 1,373, are Burmans and are cultivators and gardeners.

Shwegyin. Shwegyin is a village of 1,905 inhabitants, situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy about 16 miles below Myanaung. The inhabitants are nearly all Burmans, and are cultivators and traders. It is a place of call for the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's local steamers and a centre of trade for the surrounding district. The village contains a small rest-house, built by the headman.

Sinlu. Sinlu is an agricultural village of 1,563 inhabitants, about 20 miles south-west of Myanaung. There are 608 Christian

Karens in the village, and they support a Roman Catholic mission and school. A French priest, resident there, is in charge of the mission. The remainder of the inhabitants are Burmans.

Tanthônbin. Tanthônbin is an agricultural village on the Henzada-Myanaung road about six miles from Myanaung. The inhabitants are all Burmans. It contains a fine pagoda, built by the villagers about 60 years ago.

Thabyegôn. Thabyegôn is a large village situated about two miles distant from the west bank of the Irrawaddy, and about 20 miles below Myanaung. The inhabitants, all Burmans, with a very few Indians and Chinamen, number 2,013, and are cultivators and traders. The village contains a District Cess Fund bazaar and a police-station.

Yozaung. Yozaung is an agricultural village of 1,040 inhabitants, all Burmans, eight miles west of Myanaung.

Kyangin Township. Kyangin Township is the most northern township of the Henzada District. On the south it marches with the Myanaung Township; its remaining boundaries coincide with the district boundary. The Kyangin Township consists of an alluvial plain, stretching westwards from the Irrawaddy, and closed on the north by the Akauktaung hills and on the west by the Arakan mountains. The foothills and the main range constitute the Kyangin Forest Reserve on the north and the North Myanaung Forest Reserve on the west. Ranges of foothills extend far out into the plain in all directions. The plain is watered by the Patashin stream and its tributaries, and is protected from inundation by the main embankment and by an additional horseshoe embankment near the mouth of the Patashin stream. There is still considerable flooding from the latter. The principal object of cultivation is rice, but miscellaneous crops are cultivated along the banks of the streams and on the islands in the Irrawaddy, and there are numerous temporary clearings amongst the hills. The rice land in the east is very old and is becoming worn out, and moreover the rainfall is often insufficient for the successful cultivation of rice. Holdings are small and the inhabitants are extremely poor. Along the Irrawaddy the inhabitants are nearly all Burmans, but as one proceeds westwards the Burmans become fewer and the Chins more and more numerous. The inhabitants of the foothills are principally Chins. The area of the township is 208 square miles. The population at the two last censuses was—

1901	46,633
1911	50,329

An account of the principal places in the township follows.

Kyangin. Kyangin is the headquarters of the Kyangin Township. It is a town situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy river in latitude 18° 20′ North and longitude 95° 16½′ East. The surrounding land lies close to the slopes of the Akauktaung range and was susceptible of rice and garden cultivation even before the construction of the protecting embankments. Consequently Kyangin is an old Talaing settlement, and the old quarter of the town is said to date from about 1250 A.D. The name Kyangin is a hybrid, being derived from Talaing *kyan* meaning "rock alligator" and Burmese *kin* meaning "watch." Kyangin was taken by Alaungpaya in 1754, and he founded two Burmese colonies there, one in the quarter now known as Inlat and one in Ywathit hamlet. Under the Burmese kings, Kyangin was the headquarters of a *myowun* who had charge of the four towns of Kyangin, Tharrawaddy, Pandaung and Kanaung. It was visited by Colonel Symes at the end of the 18th century, who described it as a prosperous river port.

It was occupied by the British without resistance in 1852. Under British Government it has always been the headquarters of a township. The town was made a notified area in 1882, and was raised to the status of a municipality in 1886. An account of its municipal administration will be found in Chapter XI.

Kyangin lies between the main Irrawaddy embankment and a horseshoe embankment which protects it from floods from the Patashin stream. Owing to the existence of these embankments drainage is not good, but there is a certain amount of natural drainage. Conservancy is efficiently performed by the municipal staff.

The town contains the usual township offices, a police-station, a Public Works Department inspection bungalow, a bazaar, a hospital, a post and telegraph office and a Roman Catholic Anglo Vernacular school for Chins, as well as several indigenous schools. There are six pagodas and several monasteries in the town, but none of them are of any archæological importance. It is a terminus of the Henzada-Kyangin railway, and is connected by a metalled road with Petye, eight miles distant, and this road is continued as an unmetalled road to Lema, at the foot of the Arakan hills. A railway has also been surveyed from Kyangin to Petye.

The town progressed marvellously in the early days of

British rule; in 1864 its population was given as 5,423 and at the census of 1871 it was returned as 8,477. The large increase of population was due to immigration from Upper Burma, and the rapid opening up of the surrounding country. Since about 1870 the town has been stationary.

The inhabitants are cultivators, traders and coolies. Kyangin used to be famous for silk weaving, but the industry is on the decline. A tobacco factory for preparing tobacco for export was opened in Kyangin last year (1913). The large majority of the inhabitants are Burmans. There are also about 200 Chins, 250 Hindus, 300 Mahomedans and 100 Chinese in the town.

The population at the different censuses is given in the following table:—

Year.	Population.
1871	8,477
1881	7,565
1891	8,116
1901	7,183
1911	8,286

Pauktaing is an agricultural village on the Pauktaing stream about four miles north of Kyangin. Pau taing

Petye is a very old village, situated on the Patashin stream eight miles west of Kyangin. It is connected by road with Kyangin and a railway has been surveyed. It was originally called "Hngetgyi," owing to the feverish nature of the neighbourhood. The population of the village is 2,411, nearly all Burmans. Petye is the centre of distribution for the Chin country lying further west, and many of the inhabitants are traders. The village contains a district bungalow and a police-station, also a small rice mill-and a saw-mill. Pety

Posugyi is a small village situated on the Padaw stream at the foot of the Arakan hills. It is notable for the coal seam which exists near the village. The inhabitants originally practiced seri culture, but this industry is now dead. There is a forest bungalow at Posugyi. Pos

Seiktha is a village situated on the west bank of the Irrawaddy, outside the embankment about seven miles north of Kyangin. The inhabitants cultivate rice and miscellaneous crops. The village itself is small, but the village-tract contains 1,333 inhabitants, principally Burmans. There is a police outpost in the village. Sei

Yenandaung.

Yenandaung is a village situated at the foot of the Yenandaung hill, nine miles slightly south-west of Kyangin. The inhabitants, numbering about 800, are almost equally Burmans and Chins. There was a Roman Catholic Mission to Chins at Yenandaung, but the station had to be abandoned owing to its unhealthy character. The inhabitants are cultivators and cutters of hill clearings.

Ingabu Township.

Ingabu Township is the southernmost township of the Myanaung subdivision. On the north it marches with the Myanaung Township. On the east and west its boundaries coincide with the district boundaries. On the south its boundary coincides with the boundary between the Myanaung and Henzada subdivisions. Originally known as the Ôkpo Township, it was at first part of the Henzada subdivision. It was transferred to the Myanaung subdivision in 1907, and, to prevent confusion with any of the numerous places of the same name, the name of the township and its headquarters was changed to Ingabu in 1908.

The Ingabu Township consists of a broad plain stretching westwards from the Irrawaddy to the Arakan hills. The land is unprotected by embankments and the eastern and southern parts of the township are flooded from the Irrawaddy and the Ngawun. This flooded area is succeeded on the west and north by a rich plain, which is broken by numerous ranges of foothills as one proceeds further westwards. The Arakan hills and foothills in the township are occupied by the South Myanaung Extension Forest Reserve.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the cultivation of rice. In the flooded area the land is unfertile and crops are precarious, and the people are poor. In the central unflooded area the land is good, and so far shows little sign of deterioration through continuous cropping, and the people are prosperous. Further west, although the foothills are broken by numerous fertile valleys, distance from a market lowers the value of the crop, and the people are not so well off. In the flooded area and on the islands in the rivers miscellaneous crops are grown. There are many temporary clearings amongst the foothills. The majority of the inhabitants are Burmans but the area in the Myanaung Township occupied by Karens is continued into this township as far south as Zaungdan, while amongst the hills numerous Chins are to be found. The area of the township is 880 square miles. Its population at the last two censuses was—

1901	84,046
1911	93,260

An account of the principal towns and villages in the township follows.

Ingabu, originally known as Ôkpo, is a town * situated on the right bank of the Kanyin stream in latitude 17° 48¾′ North and longitude 95° 19′ East. It is the headquarters of the Ingabu Township. It is a station on the railway from Henzada to Kyangin, 24 miles from Henzada, and is also on the main road from Henzada to Myanaung. It is the most historically interesting town in the district, and was founded by the princess Ummadandi towards the end of the 10th century A.D. The name Ôkpo (brick-oven) was given to it because the northern part of the town is on the site where the bricks were burnt for the construction of the famous Shwesandaw pagoda, which was built by Ummadandi (*see* Chapter II). Originally Ôkpo was a collection of villages, which were in early Burmese times ruled over by a *seywamin*. The revenues were enjoyed by one of the queens who was the *myosa*, and the king kept a *Bo* (officer) to look after the *seywamin*—hence the name of the Bogontan quarter, in which was the residence of the *Bo*. Later there were a *myothugyi*, and under him a *taikthugyi*, at Ôkpo. The revenue consisting of *thathameda* tax only—there was no land revenue—was fixed at ten viss of silver, and was sent to the capital at the expense of the *myothugyi*. The correct name of the Kanyin stream on which the town stands is said to be "Tanyin" named after the king of Tanyin (Syriam) who pursued Ummadandi. When the district was taken over by the British in 1852, Ôkpo was made the headquarter of a township which corresponded with the old *myo*. The town has never had any form of local self-government. A system of unbricked roadside drains was constructed by the District Cess Fund in 1901, and the conservancy of the town is carried out by District Cess Fund coolies. The town contains myoôk's and magistrate's court-houses, a police-station, a post and telegraph office, a hospital, a bazaar, a district bungalow and a Public Works Department inspection bungalow. It is also a forest revenue station.

Mention has been made of the Shwesandaw pagoda; besides this pagoda the town contains several fine monasteries and shrines. The Ôkpo *sayadaw* (abbot) U Okkantha who has recently died, was once the most famous monk in Burma. It is said that a quarrel between the *sayadaw* and

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* Revenue Department Notification No. 100, dated 29th December 1908.

his disciple U Kin was responsible for the formation of the two Buddhist sects, Kan and Dwia. There are an American Baptist Mission Anglo-Vernacular school at Ingabu and also several indigenous vernacular schools. The population of the town at the last census (1911) was given as 2,656. During Burmese times, and until about 50 years ago, the population was almost wholly Talaing, with a few Burmans, the followers of the *myothugyi*; now Talaings are quite unrepresented in the town. The large majority of the inhabitants are Burmans, but there are about 120 Shans, 100 Indians and 60 Chinamen. The inhabitants are principally traders and coolies. Until a few years ago the Kanyin stream was navigable for launches as far as Ingabu, and there was a very considerable traffic of boats and launches on it. Within the last six years the stream has been badly silted up from its tributary the Wetthe and now cargo boats and tugs can only ascend it during the rains. The Kanyin stream is still the medium of considerable traffic in paddy during the rains, but now Ingabu depends upon the railway for its prosperity. It is the centre of distribution for the southern part of the township.

Bwet. Bwet is a village situated 16 miles west of Ingabu. It is on the north of the two streams which join to form the Ngaganthu stream and is on the road from Mataungda (Mezaligon) to Kwingauk. Its inhabitants, numbering 1,894, are all Burmese and are cultivators.

Chaukywa. Chaukywa is a Burmese agricultural village situated on the right bank of the Ngawun, at the mouth of the Ngaganthu stream. It is connected by a bridle road with Kwingauk. An outbreak of plague took place in the village in 1913-14.

Htugyi. Htugyi is a town* situated 12 miles north of Ingabu on the Henzada-Kyangin railway. It is on the main road from Henzada to Myanaung, and is also connected by road with Shwegyin. Originally a small fishing village, on the south-west of the Htu lake, it has increased with great rapidity since the establishment of a railway town on the eastern side of the railway. Its population is now 1,428, principally Burmans, but Indians and Chinese are to be found in considerable numbers. The town has now become a large centre of the paddy trade. It contains a district bungalow.

Hlegyiaing. Hlegyiaing is a large agricultural village of 1,897 inhabitants on the Kanyin stream on the opposite side of the railway to the railway town of Mezaligôn. Its inhabitants

* Revenue Department Notification No. 7, dated 25th January 1911.

are Burmans. A considerable trade in paddy is carried on during the rains.

Kôngyi. Kôngyi is an agricultural village amongst the Arakan foothills on the Thebyu stream. It is 18 miles west of Ingabu.

Kwingauk. Kwingauk is a large agricultural village situated on the Ngaganthu stream, 17 miles south-west of Ingabu. It is divided by the stream into two villages, Kwingauk North and Kwingauk South. The population of the two villages combined is about 3,000. The majority of the inhabitants are Burmans, but there are about 100 Shans and a few Indians and Chinese. The inhabitants are cultivators and petty traders. The village contains the Nandala pagoda, built by Nanda, an officer of the princess Ummadandi. It also contains a police-station, a bazaar, and a district bungalow. It is connected by a bridle road with Mezaligon (Mataungda) on the railway, and with Chaukywa on the Ngawun river.

Kywezin. Kywezin is a village situated amongst the Arakan foothills on the Kanyin stream. Near the village there is an outcrop of coal which was worked by Government with convict-labour in the years 1881—83.

Mezaligôn. Mezaligôn is a village situated on the Henzada-Kyangin railway, and on the main road from Henzada to Myanaung, six miles north of Ingabu. It is a comparatively new village, and owes its prosperity to the construction of the railway. Its present population is 1,478, principally Burmans, with about 100 Indians and Chinese. The inhabitants are traders, cultivators and coolies. There is a large unfinished pagoda of recent construction in the village. It also contains a railway station, a police-station and a district bungalow.

Mataungda. Mataungda is an agricultural village close to Mezaligon, and has been superseded in importance by the latter. It is connected by a bridle road with Kwingauk.

Nyaunggyo. Nyaunggyo is an agricultural village on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, 18 miles north-east of Ingabu. The inhabitants are nearly all Burmans. It is at one extremity of an embankment subsidiary to, and south of, the main Myanaung embankment.

Naukumi. Naukmi is an agricultural village situated on the north bank of the Thanbyadaing creek at the mouth of the Naukmi stream. It is proposed to extend the Myanaung embankment to this village.

Thanbyadaing. Thanbyadaing is an agricultural village contiguous to and really part of Naukmi village. The two villages have together a population of about 1,500, principally Burmans

who cultivate rice and miscellaneous crops. Thanbyadaing village spreads on both banks of the Thanbyadaing creek, the part of the village on the southern bank being in Henzada Township.

Payan-gokto. Payangokto is a Burmese agricultural village, slightly east of the Henzada-Kyangin railway, 14 miles north of Ingabu.

Peinne-gwin. Peinnegwin is an agricultural village near the foothills on the boundary between Ingabu and Lemyethna Townships. The inhabitants are principally Burmans, but include about 60 Chins.

Sitkyun-gyi. Sitkyungyi is a Burmese village situated on an island in the Irrawaddy, 17 miles east of Ingabu. The inhabitants are cultivators of miscellaneous crops.

Tanbin-gan. Tanbingan is a small railway town * on the Henzada-Kyangin railway, five miles south of Ingabu. It is the first station on the railway north of the Ngawun river. The town is of little importance, and its inhabitants, all Burmans, number only 890. They are cultivators and petty traders.

Yelè. Yelè is an agricultural village on he east bank of the Kanyin stream, about three miles below Hlegyiaing. There is a police-station in the village.

Zaung-dan. Zaungdan is a town † situated on the right bank of the Kanyin stream, three miles north of Ingabu. It is a station on the Henzada-Kyangin railway and is also on the main Henzada-Myanaung road. The inhabitants, numbering 1,744, are cultivators, coolies and traders. They are principally Burmans, but include a large colony of Christian Karens. The town is the headquarters of a Roman Catholic Mission to Karens with a resident French priest, and contains a very fine church and school.

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* Revenue Department Notification No. 20, dated 16th February 1911.

† Revenue Department Notification No. 18, dated 16th February 1911.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL FAUNA OF THE DISTRICT.

Animals.

Common name.	Zoological name.	Burmese name.	Remarks.
Elephant ...	Elephas Indica ...	Sin.	
Rhinoceros ..	Rhinoceros lasiotis ...	Kyan.	
Pig ...	Sus Indicus ...	Wet.	
Bison ...	Gaveus gaurus ...	Pyaung.	
Tsaing ...	Gaveus Sondaicus ...	Tsaing.	
Sambhur ...	Rusa Aristotelis ...	Sat.	
Serow ...	Nemorhoedus rubida ...	Taw seik.	
Brow antlered deer ...	Rucervus Eldii ...	Thamin.	
Hog deer ...	Axis porcinus ...	Daye.	
Barking deer ...	Cervulus muntjac ...	Gyi.	
Tiger ...	Felis tigris ...	Kya.	
Leopard ...	F. Pardus ...	Kya-tit or thit.	
Clouded panther ...	F. Diardii ...	......	
Panther ...	F. Panthera ...	.....	
Tiger cat ...	F. Viverrina ...	Taw kyaung.	
Leopard cat ...	F. Bengalensis ...	......	
Lesser cat ...	F. Jerdoni ...	.. ...	
Rusty spotted cat ...	F. Rubiginosa ...	... ..	
Spotted cat ...	F. Torquata ...	......	
Common jungle cat	F. Chaus ...	......	
Large civet cat ...	Viverra Zibetha ...	Kyaung Nga Tha.	
Lesser civet cat ...	V. Megastila ...	......	
Lesser civet cat ...	V. Malaccensis ...	......	
Three striped musang	Poradoxurus trivirgatus.	...	
Jackal ...	Canis aureus ...	Kwe-a.	
Wild dog ...	Canis rutilaus ...	Taw kwe.	
Common squirrel ...	Sciurus pygery thrus ...	Shin.	
Malabar squirrel ...	......	Lindet.	
Red flying squirrel ...	Pteromys oral ...	... .	
Grey flying squirrel	P. Fimbriatus ...	Shubyan.	
Hairy-footed flying squirrel.	P. Pearsonii ...	......	
Bear (Malay) ...	Ursus Malayanus ..	Wun.	
Porcupine ...	Hystrix lencura ...	Phyu.	
Hare ...	Lepus Peguensis ...	Yon.	
Otter ...	Lutra nair ...	......	
Mountain hare ...	Lepus ...	......	

List of Principal Fauna of the District—*contd.*

Animals—concld.

Common name.	Zoological name.	Burmese name.	Remarks.
Pangalin ...	Manis pentadactyla ...	......	
Slow Loris ...	Loris gracilis.	......	
Hooluck .	Hylobates Hooluck ...	Hlwagyaw.	
Flying fox ...	Pterotus Edwardsii.	......	
Langur ...	Semopithecus or Presbytes Phayrei.	Myauknyo.	
Brown monkey ...	Macacus arctoides ...	Myauk.	
Shrew ...	Sorax murinus ...	Swe.	

Birds.

	Common name.	Burmese name.	Remarks.
Gallinaceous.	Peafowl .	Daung.	
	Jungle fowl ...	Taw kyet.	
	Silver pheasant ...	Yit.	
	Peacock pheasant ...	Daung-kala.	
	Francolin ...	......	
	Arakan Hill Partridge	......	
	Quail	Ngon.	
	Rain quail ...	.. ...	
	Hemipods ...	... ..	
Mixed game.	Snipe (3 kinds) ...	......	Usually arrive at the end of August.
	Woodcock ...	......	
	Imperial pigeons (2 kinds).	Yonpadi.	
	Green pigeons (6 kinds)	......	
	Bronze wing ...	......	
	Wood pigeons (2 kinds)	......	
	Doves	Gyo.	

LIST OF PRINCIPAL FAUNA OF THE DISTRICT—*contd.*

Birds—contd.

	Common name.	Burmese name.	Remarks.
Ducks.	Nukta	......	Not migratory.
	Cotton teal ...	......	
	Greater whistling teal	......	
	Lesser whistling teal ...	......	
	Spot-bill ...	......	Migrates April.
	Common teal ...	......	Arrives November—departs March.
	Blue wing teal ...	......	
	Brahmany ...	......	
	Water hen ...	......	
Other birds.	Jungle crow ...	......	
	House crow ...	Kyigan.	
	Magpies (3 kinds) ...	......	
	Tragons (2 kinds) ...	......	
	Burmese Jay ...	......	
	Minas (6 kinds) ...	......	
	Babblers (2 kinds) ...	......	
	Thrushes ...	......	
	Bulbuls ...	Pokwa.	
	Tits	......	
	Byas	......	
	Warblers ...	......	
	Weaver bird ...	......	
	Tailor bird ...	......	
	Nut hatch ...	......	
	Tree creepers ...	......	
	Drongos ...	......	
	Shrikes	......	
	Minivets	Hngetmintha.	
	Circles	......	
	Flycatchers ...	......	
	Magpie Robin ...	......	
	Shama	......	
	Sparrows (3 kinds) ...	Sa.	
	Munias	......	
	Swallows ...	Pyan-hlwa.	
	Wagtails ...	......	
	Plovers (2 kinds) ...	......	
	Sky larks ...	......	
	Sun-birds ...	......	
	Woodpeckers ...	Thittauk.	
	Barbets	......	
	Rollers	......	

LIST OF PRINCIPAL FAUNA OF THE DISTRICT—*concld.*

Birds—concld.

	Common name.	Burmese name.	Remarks.
Other birds—concld.	Coppersmith bird ...	Thitpadein.	
	King fisher ...	Pain-nyin.	
	Greater Hornbill ...	Yaunggyin.	
	Lesser Hornbill ...	Aukkyin.	
	Hoopoos	......	
	Trogons	Htoktate.	
	Pittas	Mye yaung.	
	Cuckoo	U-aw.	
	Parrakeet ...	Kyet-tu-ywe ...	Several kinds.
	Screech owl ...	Hngetso.	
	Lesser eared owl ...	Zigwet.	
	Eagles	......	Six or seven varieties.
	Falcons	Thein gyo ...	Six or seven varieties.
	Hawks	Thein-daung-u-hnauk	Six or seven varieties.
	Vultures	Linda.	
	Goat sucker ...	Mye wut.	
	Paddy bird ...	Byaing. Byaing auk.	
	Kites	Sun. Thein kya.	

APPENDIX II.

PRINCIPAL FLORA OF THE HENZADA DISTRICT.

Natural order.	Specific name.	Common or Burmese name.
Leguminosæ	Dutea frondosa ...	Pauk.
	Dalgerbia cultrata ...	Yindaik.
	Pterocarpus spp. ...	Padauk.
	Pongamia glabra ...	Thinwin.
	Poinciana regia ...	Gold-mohur.
	Cassia spp.	Mezali.
	Tamarindus Indica ...	Magyi.
	Bauhinia spp.	
	Xylia dolabriformis ...	Pyinkado.
	Mimosa pudica.	
	Acacia spp.	Sha, etc.
	Albizzia spp.	Sit, kokko, etc.
	Pithecolobium spp.	
Combretaccæ	Terminalia spp. ...	Taukkyan, etc.
	Anegeissus spp. ...	Yon.
	Engenia.	
	Careya arborea ...	Banbwe.
Lythraceæ ...	Lagerstrœmia spp. ...	Pyinma.
Samydaceæ ...	Homalium tomentosum ...	Myaukchaw.
Rubiaceæ ...	Adina cordifolia ...	Hnaw.
	Stephegyne spp. ...	Binga.
	Randia spp.	
Compositæ ...	Blumea balsamifera ...	Pen-mathein.
Ebenaceæ .	Diospyros spp.	
Apocymaceæ ...	Holarrhena antidysenterica	Lettôk.
Asclepiadaceæ	Calopropis spp.	
Longaniaceæ ...	Strychnos nux vomica ...	Kabaung.
Solanaceæ ...	Solanum spp.	
Bignoniacæ ...	Oroxylum indicum ...	Kyaungya.
	Stereospermun spp.	
Verbanaceæ	Lantana indica ...	Tase-hnit-yathi.
	Tectona	Teak—Burmese "Kyun."
Lauraceæ ...	Cinnamom spp.	
	Litsoea spp.	
Euphorbiaceæ	Bridelia spp.	
	Phyllanthus emblica ...	Tasha.
	Aporosa macrophylla ...	Inchin.
Moraceæ ...	Ficus spp.	Nyaungbin, etc.
	Artocarpus spp.	
Cupulifereæ ...	Quercus spp. ...	Oak—5 varieties.

PRINCIPAL FLORA OF THE HENZADA DISTRICT—*concld.*

Natural order.	Specific name.	Common or Burmese name.
Salicaceæ ...	Salix tetrasperma ...	Momaka.
Dioscoreaceæ ...	Dioscorea spp.	
Palmæ ...	......	Palms—several species.
	......	Canes—several species.
Graminceæ ...	Bambusa spp.	
	Thyrsostachys spp.	
	Oxytenthera spp.	
	Dendro calamus spp.	
	Cephalosbachyum pergracile	
	Melocanna Bambusiodes ...	Kayinwa.
	......	Grasses—many species.
Dilleniaceæ ...	Dillenia spp.	
Anonaceæ ...	Miliusa velutina ...	Thabutkyi.
Guttifereæ ...	Calophyllum inophyllum.	
	Mesua ferrea.	
Dipterocarpeæ	Dipterocarpus alatus ...	Kanyinbyu.
	Dipterocarpus tuberculatus...	In.
	Dipterocarpus turbinatus ...	Kanyin-ni.
	Anisoptera glabra ...	Thitkadu.
	Shorea obtusa ...	Thitya.
	Pentacme suavis ...	Ingyin.
	Hopea odorata ...	Thingan.
Malvaceæ ...	Kydia calycina ...	Tabo.
	Thespesia Lampas ...	Banmaw.
	Bombax Malabaricum ...	Letpan.
Sterculiaceæ ...	Sterculia spp.	
Tiliaceæ ...	Pontace Burmanica ...	Thitka.
	Grewia spp.	
Rataceæ ...	Murraya spp.	
	Aegle monuelos ...	Ôkshit—bael fruit tree.
Burseraceæ ...	Garuga pinnata ...	Chinyôk.
Meliaceæ ...	Melia spp.	
	Azederachta indica ...	Neem—Tama.
	Cedrela toona ...	Thitkado.
Rhaumaceæ ...	Zizyphus spp.	
Sapindaceæ ...	Schleichera trijuga ...	Gyo.
Anacardiaceæ ...	Mangifera indica ...	Thayet.
......	Melanorrhoea grabra ...	Thitsi.
......	Odina wodier ...	Nabe.
......	Spondias mangifera ...	Gwe.

APPENDIX III.

PRINCIPAL HANDICRAFTSMEN OF THE HENZADA DISTRICT.

Name.	Handicraft.	Residence.
Maung Po Saing	Silversmith ...	Henzada.
Maung Htaung ...	Goldsmith ...	Letthama quarter, Henzada.
Maung Po Ka ...	Wood carver...	Nyaungbin quarter, Henzada.
Maung Tha Wa...	Do. ...	Do. do.
Maung Meik ...	Do. ...	Do. do.
Maung Po Thaung	Do. ...	Do. do.
Ma Thet Mya ...	Silk-weaver ...	Shandan, Kyangin.

APPENDIX IV.

List of Books and Papers consulted.

A.—*Non-official publications.*

Bigandet ...	History of the Roman Catholic Mission.
Cox ...	Journal.
Crosthwaite ...	The Pacification of Burma.
Ferrars ...	Burma.
Fytche ...	Burma, Past and Present.
Laurie ...	Our Burmese Wars.
Phayre ...	History of Burma.
Shway Yo (Scott) ...	The Burman, his life and notions.
Symes ...	Embassy to Ava.

B.—*Non-official manuscript papers.*

Cummings ...	The American Baptist Mission to Burmans in the Henzada District.
Phelps ...	The American Baptist Mission to Karens in the Henzada District.
Luce ...	The Roman Catholic Mission of the Henzada District.

C.—*Official publications.*

Annual Administration Reports from 1861-62.
Annual Revenue Reports from 1865-66.
Annual Police Reports.
Annual Criminal Justice Reports.
Annual Civil Justice Reports.
Annual Registration Reports.
Annual Excise Reports.
Annual Salt Reports.
Annual Opium Reports.
Annual Income-tax Reports.
Annual Forest Reports.
Annual Stamp Reports.
Annual Reports on Village Administration.

C.—*Official publications*—concld.

Annual Sanitary Reports.

Annual Reports on Public Instruction.

Annual Reports on the working of the Henzada Municipality.

Annual Reports on the working of the Myanaung Municipality.

Annual Reports on the working of the Kyangin Municipality.

Annual Reports on the working of the Zalun Municipality.

Annual Reports on the working of the Lemyethna Town Fund.

British Burma Gazetteer (1879) by Colonel Spearman.

Gazetteer of India, Burma (1908).

British Burma Manual (1879).

Hand Book of British Burma.

Geology of the Henzada District by Dr. Stuart Smith.

Fishery Hand Book.

Dr. Day's Report on the Fisheries of Burma, 1869.

Road Schedule of the Henzada District (1911).

A Monograph on tanning and working in Leather.

A Monograph on Cotton Fabrics and the Cotton Industry in Burma.

Silk in Burma.

Census Reports, 1872, 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911.

Report on the Settlement Operations in the Henzada and Bassein Districts, 1883-84.

Report on the Settlement Operations in the Henzada and Bassein Districts, 1884-85.

Report on the Settlement Operations in the Henzada District, 1885-86.

Report on the Revision Settlement Operations in the Henzada District, 1889-1900.

Report on the Revision Settlement Operations in the Henzada District, 1900-01.

Report on the Revision Settlement Operations in the Henzada District, 1912—14.

D.—*Books in Burmese.*

Maha Yazawin.

Talaing Chronicles.

Alaungpaya Ayedawbon.

INDEX.

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

K

K—concld.

L

M

M—concld.

N

N—concld.

O

P

P—concld.

R

S

S—concld.

T

T—concld.

U

W

Y

Z

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